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(54) GENES AND POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND THEIR USE

(76) Inventors: Andreas Braun, San Diego, CA (US); Patrick W. Kleyn, Concord, MA (US); Aruna Bansal, Landbeach (GB)

> Correspondence Address: HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & MCAULIFFE LLP 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE 7TH FLOOR SAN DIEGO, CA 92122-1246 (US)

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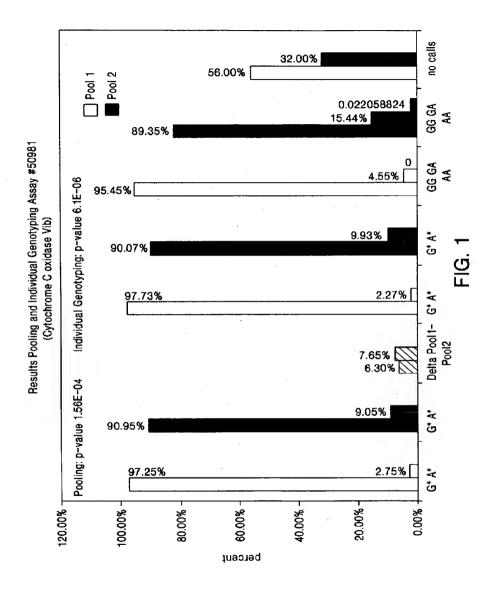
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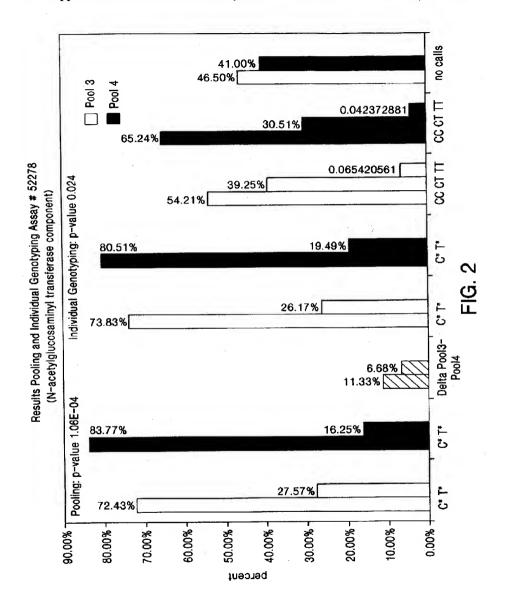
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ABSTRACT (57)

Genes and polymorphisms associated with cardiovascular disease, methods that use the polymorphism to detect a predisposition to developing high cholesterol, low HDL or cardiovascular disease, to profile the response of subjects to therapeutic drugs and to develop therapeutic drugs are provided.





GENES AND POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND THEIR USE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional application of copending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/802,640, filed Mar. 9, 2001, to Andreas Braun, Aruna Bansal and Patrick Kleyn, entitled "GENES AND POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND THEIR USE." The benefit of priority to this application is claimed and the subject matter of the application is incorporated herein in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The field of the invention involves genes and polymorphisms of these genes that are associated with development of cardiovascular disease. Methods that use polymorphic markers for prognosticating, profiling drug response and drug discovery are provided.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Diseases in all organisms have a genetic component, whether inherited or resulting from the body's response to environmental stresses, such as viruses and toxins. The ultimate goal of ongoing genomic research is to use this information to develop new ways to identify, treat and potentially cure these diseases. The first step has been to screen disease tissue and identify genomic changes at the level of individual samples. The identification of these "disease" markers has then fueled the development and commercialization of diagnostic tests that detect these errant genes or polymorphisms. With the increasing numbers of genetic markers, including single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), microsatellites, tandem repeats, newly mapped introns and exons, the challenge to the medical and pharmaceutical communities is to identify genotypes which not only identify the disease but also follow the progression of the disease and are predictive of an organism's response to treatment.

[0004] Polymorphisms

[0005] Polymorphisms have been known since 1901 with the identification of blood types. In the 1950's they were identified on the level of proteins using large population genetic studies. In the 1980's and 1990's many of the known protein polymorphisms were correlated with genetic loci on genomic DNA. For example, the gene dose of the apolipoprotein E type 4 allele was correlated with the risk of Alzheimer's disease in late onset families (see, e.g., Corder et al. (1993) Science 261: 921-923; mutation in blood coagulation factor V was associated with resistance to activated protein C (see, e.g., Bertina et al. (1994) Nature 369:64-67); resistance to HIV-1 infection has been shown in Caucasian individuals bearing mutant alleles of the CCR-5 chemokine receptor gene (see, e.g., Samson et al. (1996) Nature 382:722-725); and a hypermutable tract in antigen presenting cells (APC, such as macrophages), has been identified in familial colorectal cancer in individuals of Ashkenzi jewish background (see, e.g., Laken et al. (1997) Nature Genet. 17:79-83). There may be more than three million polymorphic sites in the human genome. Many have been identified, but not yet characterized or mapped or associated with a disease. Polymorphisms of the genome can lead to altered gene function, protein function or mRNA instability. To identify hose polymorphisms that have clinical relevance is the goal of a world-wide scientific effort. Discovery of such polymorphisms will have a fundamental impact on the identification and development of diagnostics and drug discovery.

[0006] Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)

[0007] Much of the focus of genomics has been in the identification of SNPs, which are important for a variety of reasons. They allow indirect testing (association of haplotypes) and direct testing (functional variants). They are the most abundant and stable genetic markers. Common diseases are best explained by common genetic alterations, and the natural variation in the human population aids in understanding disease, therapy and environmental interactions.

[0008] The organization of SNPs in the primary sequence of a gene into one of the limited number of combinations that exist as units of inheritance is termed a haplotype. Each haplotype therefore contains significantly more information than individual unorganized polymorphisms and provides an accurate measurement of the genomic variation in the two chromosomes of an individual. While it is well-established that many diseases are associated with specific variation in gene sequences and there are examples in which individual polymorphisms act as genetic markers for a particular phenotype, in other cases an individual polymorphism may be found in a variety of genomic backgrounds and therefore shows no definitive coupling between the polymorphism and the phenotype. In these instances, the observed haplotype and its frequency of occurrence in various genotypes will provide a better genetic marker for the phenotype.

[0009] Although risk factors for the development of cardiovascular disease are known, such as high serum cholesterol levels and low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL) levels, the genetic basis for the manifestation of these phenotypes remains unknown. An understanding of the genes that are responsible for controlling cholesterol and HDL levels, along with useful genetic markers and mutations in these genes that affect these phenotypes, will allow for detection of a predisposition for these risk factors and/or cardiovascular disease and the development of therapeutics to modulate such alterations. Therefore, it is an object herein to provide methods for using polymorphic markers to detect a predisposition to the manifestation of high serum cholesterol, low serum HDL and cardiovascular disease. The ultimate goals are the elucidation of pathological pathways, developing new diagnostic assays, determining genetic profiles for positive responses to therapeutic drugs, identifying new potential drug targets and identifying new drug candidates.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] A database of twins was screened for individuals which exhibit high or low levels of serum cholesterol or HDL. Using a full genome scanning approach, SNPs present in DNA samples from these individuals were examined for alleles that associate with either high levels of cholesterol or low levels of HDL. This lead to the discovery of the association of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene and the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene with these risks factors for

developing cardiovascular disease. Specifically, a previously undetermined association of an allelic variant at nucleotide 86 of the COX6B gene and high serum cholesterol levels has been discovered. In addition, it has been discovered that an allelic variant at nucleotide 2577 of the GPI-1 gene is associated with low serum HDL levels. There was no previously known association between these two genes and risk factors related to cardiovascular disease.

[0011] Methods are provided for detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant associated with high cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease by detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of the COX6B gene or the GPI-1 gene, individually or in combination with one or more allelic variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

[0012] Also provided are methods for indicating a predisposition to manifesting high serum cholesterol, low serum HDL and/or cardiovascular disease based on detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of the COX6B or GPI-1 genes, alone or in combination with one or more allelic variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease. These methods, referred to as haplotyping, are based on assaying more than one polymorphism of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes. One or more polymorphisms of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease may also be assayed at the same time. A collection of allelic variants of one or more genes may be more informative than a single allelic variant of any one gene. A single polymorphism of a collection of polymorphisms present in the COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes and in other genes associated with cardiovascular disease may be assayed individually or the collection may be assayed simultaneously using a multiplex assay method.

[0013] Also provided are microarrays comprising a probe selected from among an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding position 86 of the sense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence; an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding the position of the antisense strand of COX6B corresponding to position 86 of the sense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence; an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding position 2577 of the sense strand of the GPI-1 gene; and an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding the position of the antisense strand of GPI-1 corresponding to position 2577 of the sense strand of the GPI-1 gene. Microarrays are well known and can be made, for example, using methods set forth in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,837,832; 5,858,659; 6,043,136; 6,043,031 and 6,156,501.

[0014] Further provided are methods of utilizing allelic variants of the COX6B or GPI-1 gene individually or together with one or more allelic variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease to predict a subject's response to a biologically active agent that modulates serum cholesterol, serum HDL, or a cardiovascular drug.

[0015] Also provided are methods to screen candidate biologically active agents for modulation of cholesterol, HDL or other factors associated with cardiovascular disease. These methods utilize cells or transgenic animals containing one or more allelic variants of the COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene alone or in combination with allelic variants of one or more other genes associated with cardiovascular

disease. Such animals should exhibit high cholesterol, low HDL or other known phenotypes associated with cardiovascular disease. Also, provided are methods to construct transgenic animals that are useful as models for cardiovascular disease by using one or more allelic variants of the COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene alone or in combination with allelic variants of one or more other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

[0016] Further provided are combinations of probes and primers and kits for predicting a predisposition to high serum cholesterol, low HDL levels and/or cardiovascular disease. In particular, combinations and kits comprise probes or primers which are capable of hybridizing adjacent to or at polymorphic regions of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 gene. The combinations and kits can also contain probes or primers which are capable of hybridizing adjacent to or at polymorphic regions of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease. The kits also optionally contain instructions for carrying out assays, interpreting results and for aiding in diagnosing a subject as having a predisposition towards developing high serum cholesterol, low HDL levels and/or cardiovascular disease. Combinations and kits are also provided for predicting a subject's response to a therapeutic agent directed toward modulating cholesterol, HDL, or another phenotype associated with cardiovascular disease. Such combinations and kits comprise probes or primers as described above.

[0017] In particular for the methods, combinations, kits and arrays described above, the polymorphisms are SNPs. The detection or identification is of a T nucleotide at position 86 of the sense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence or the detection or identification of an A nucleotide at the corresponding position in the antisense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence. Also embodied is the detection or identification of an A nucleotide at position 2577 of the sense strand of the GPI-1 gene or the detection or identification of a T nucleotide at the corresponding position in the antisense strand of the GPI-1 gene. In addition to the SNPs discussed above, other polymorphisms of the COX6B and GPI-1 genes can be assayed for association with high cholesterol or low HDL, respectively, and utilized as disclosed above.

[0018] Other genes containing allelic variants associated with high serum cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease, include, but are not limited to: cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein B (APO A4); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit, and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.

[0019] The detection of the presence or absence of an allelic variant can utilize, but are not limited to, methods such as allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay, restriction enzyme site analysis and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.

[0020] In particular, primers utilized in primer specific extension hybridize adjacent to nucleotide 86 of the COX6B gene or nucleotide 2577 of the GPI-1 gene or the corre-

sponding positions on the antisense strand (numbers refer to GenBank sequences, see pages 15-17). A primer can be extended in the presence of at least one dideoxynucleotide, particularly ddG, or two dideoxynucleotides, particularly ddG and ddC. Preferably, detection of extension products is by mass spectrometry. Detection of allelic variants can also involve signal moieties such as radioisotopes, enzymes, antigens, antibodies, spectrophotometric reagents, chemiluminescent reagents, fluorescent reagents and other light producing reagents.

[0021] Other probes and primers useful for the detection of allelic variants include those which hybridize at or adjacent to the SNPs described in Tables 1-3 and specifically those that comprise SEQ ID NOs.: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] FIG. 1 depicts the allelic frequency and genotype for pools and individually determined samples of blood from individuals having low cholesterol levels and those with high cholesterol levels.

[0023] FIG. 2 depicts the allelic frequency and genotype for pools and individually determined samples of blood from individuals having high HDL levels and those with low HDL levels

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0024] A. Definitions

[0025] Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of skill in the art to which this invention belongs. All patents, patent applications and publications referred to throughout the disclosure herein are, unless noted otherwise, incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the event that there are a plurality of definitions for terms herein, those in this section prevail.

[0026] As used herein, sequencing refers to the process of determining a nucleotide sequence and can be performed using any method known to those of skill in the art. For example, if a polymorphism is identified or known, and it is desired to assess its frequency or presence in nucleic acid samples taken from the subjects that comprise the database, the region of interest from the samples can be isolated, such as by PCR or restriction fragments, hybridization or other suitable method known to those of skill in the art, and sequenced. For purposes herein, sequencing analysis is preferably effected using mass spectrometry (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,547,835, 5,622,824, 5,851,765, and 5,928,906). Nucleic acids can also be sequenced by hybridization (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,503,980, 5,631,134, 5,795,714) and including analysis by mass spectrometry (see, U.S. application Ser. Nos. 08/419,994 and 09/395,409). Alternatively, sequencing may be performed using other known methods, such as set forth in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,525,464; 5,695,940; 5,834,189; 5,869,242; 5,876,934; 5,908,755; 5,912,118; 5,952,174; 5,976,802; 5,981,186; 5,998,143; 6,004,744; 6,017,702; 6,018,041; 6,025,136; 6,046,005; 6,087,095; 6,117,634, 6,013,431, WO 98/30883; WO 98/56954; WO 99/09218; WO/00/58519, and the others.

[0027] As used herein, "polymorphism" refers to the coexistence of more than one form of a gene or portion thereof.

A portion of a gene of which there are at least two different forms, i.e., two different nucleotide sequences, is referred to as a "polymorphic region of a gene". A polymorphic region can be a single nucleotide, the identity of which differs in different alleles. A polymorphic region can also be several nucleotides in length.

[0028] As used herein, "polymorphic gene" refers to a gene having at least one polymorphic region.

[0029] As used herein, "allele", which is used interchangeably herein with "allelic variant" refers to alternative forms of a gene or portions thereof. Alleles occupy the same locus or position on homologous chromosomes. When a subject has two identical alleles of a gene, the subject is said to be homozygous for the gene or allele. When a subject has two different alleles of a gene, the subject is said to be heterozygous for the gene. Alleles of a specific gene can differ from each other in a single nucleotide, or several nucleotides, and can include substitutions, deletions, and insertions of nucleotides. An allele of a gene can also be a form of a gene containing a mutation.

[0030] As used herein, the term "subject" refers to mammals and in particular human beings.

[0031] As used herein, the term "gene" or "recombinant gene" refers to a nucleic acid molecule comprising an open reading frame and including at least one exon and (optionally) at least one intron sequence. A gene can be either RNA or DNA. Genes may include regions preceding and following the coding region (leader and trailer).

[0032] As used herein, "intron" refers to a DNA sequence present in a given gene which is spliced out during mRNA maturation.

[0033] As used herein, the term "coding sequence" refers to that portion of a gene that encodes an amino acid sequence of a protein.

[0034] As used herein, the term "sense strand" refers to that strand of a double-stranded nucleic acid molecule that encodes the sequence of the mRNA that encodes the amino acid sequence encoded by the double-stranded nucleic acid molecule.

[0035] As used herein, the term "antisense strand" refers to that strand of a double-stranded nucleic acid molecule that is the complement of the sequence of the mRNA that encodes the amino acid sequence encoded by the double-stranded nucleic acid molecule.

[0036] As used herein, a DNA or nucleic acid homolog refers to a nucleic acid that includes a preselected conserved nucleotide sequence. By the term "substantially homologous" is meant having at least 80%, preferably at least 90%, most preferably at least 95% homology therewith or a less percentage of homology or identity and conserved biological activity or function.

[0037] Regarding hybridization, as used herein, stringency conditions to achieve specific hybridization refer to the washing conditions for removing the non-specific probes or primers and conditions that are equivalent to either high, medium, or low stringency as described below:

- 1) high stringency:
- 0.1 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 65° C. 0.2 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 50° C
- medium stringency:
 low stringency:
- 1.0 × SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 50° C.

[0038] It is understood that equivalent stringencies may be achieved using alternative buffers, salts and temperatures.

[0039] As used herein, "heterologous DNA" is DNA that encodes RNA and proteins that are not normally produced in vivo by the cell in which it is expressed or that mediates or encodes mediators that alter expression of endogenous DNA by affecting transcription, translation, or other regulatable biochemical processes or is not present in the exact orientation or position as the counterpart DNA in a wildtype cell. Heterologous DNA may also be referred to as foreign DNA. Any DNA that one of skill in the art would recognize or consider as heterologous or foreign to the cell in which is expressed is herein encompassed by heterologous DNA. Examples of heterologous DNA include, but are not limited to, DNA that encodes traceable marker proteins, such as a protein that confers drug resistance, DNA that encodes therapeutically effective substances, such as anti-cancer agents, enzymes and hormones, and DNA that encodes other types of proteins, such as antibodies. Antibodies that are encoded by heterologous DNA may be secreted or expressed on the surface of the cell in which the heterologous DNA has been introduced.

[0040] As used herein, a "promoter region" refers to the portion of DNA of a gene that controls transcription of the DNA to which it is operatively linked. The promoter region includes specific sequences of DNA that are sufficient for RNA polymerase recognition, binding and transcription initiation. This portion of the promoter region is referred to as the promoter. In addition, the promoter region includes sequences that modulate this recognition, binding and transcription initiation activity of the RNA polymerase. These sequences may be cis acting or may be responsive to trans acting factors. Promoters, depending upon the nature of the regulation, may be constitutive or regulated.

[0041] As used herein, the phrase "operatively linked" generally means the sequences or segments have been covalently joined into one piece of DNA, whether in single or double stranded form, whereby control or regulatory sequences on one segment control or permit expression or replication or other such control of other segments. The two segments are not necessarily contiguous. For gene expression a DNA sequence and a regulatory sequence(s) are connected in such a way to control or permit gene expression the appropriate molecular, e.g., transcriptional activator proteins, are bound to the regulatory sequence(s).

[0042] As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of preferred vector is an episome, i.e., a nucleic acid capable of extra-chromosomal replication. Preferred vectors are those capable of autonomous replication and/or expression of nucleic acids to which they are linked. Vectors capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively linked are referred to herein as "expression vectors". In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in

the form of "plasmids" which refer generally to circular double stranded DNA loops which, in their vector form are not bound to the chromosome. "Plasmid" and "vector" are used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. Also included are other forms of expression vectors that serve equivalent functions and that become known in the art subsequently hereto.

[0043] As used herein, "indicating" or "determining" means that the presence or absence of an allelic variant may be one of many factors that are considered when a subject's predisposition to a disease or disorder is evaluated. Thus a predisposition to a disease or disorder is not necessarily conclusively determined by only ascertaining the presence or absence of one or more allelic variants, but the presence of one of more of such variants is among an number of factors considered.

[0044] As used herein, "predisposition to develop a disease or disorder" means that a subject having a particular genotype and/or haplotype has a higher likelihood than one not having such a genotype and/or haplotype for developing a particular disease or disorder.

[0045] As used herein, "transgenic animal" refers to any animal, preferably a non-human animal, e.g. a mammal, bird or an amphibian, in which one or more of the cells of the animal contain heterologous nucleic acid introduced by way of human intervention, such as by transgenic techniques well known in the art. The nucleic acid is introduced into the cell, directly or indirectly by introduction into a precursor of the cell, by way of deliberate genetic manipulation, such as by microinjection or by infection with a recombinant virus. The term genetic manipulation does not include classical cross-breeding, or in vitro fertilization, but rather is directed to the introduction of a recombinant DNA molecule. This molecule may be integrated within a chromosome, or it may be extrachromosomally replicating DNA. In the typical transgenic animals described herein, the transgene causes cells to express a recombinant form of a protein. However, transgenic animals in which the recombinant gene is silent are also contemplated, as for example, using the FLP or CRE recombinase dependent constructs. Moreover, "transgenic animal" also includes those recombinant animals in which gene disruption of one or more genes is caused by human intervention, including both recombination and antisense techniques.

[0046] As used herein, "associated" refers to coincidence with the development or manifestation of a disease, condition or phenotype. Association may be due to, but is not limited to, genes responsible for housekeeping functions, those that are part of a pathway that is involved in a specific disease, condition or phenotype and those that indirectly contribute to the manifestation of a disease, condition or phenotype.

[0047] As used herein, "high serum cholesterol" refers to a level of serum cholesterol that is greater than that considered to be in the normal range for a given age in a population, e.g., about 5.25 mmoles/L or greater, i.e., approximately one standard deviation or more away from the age-adjusted mean.

[0048] As used herein, "low serum HDL" refers to a level of serum HDL that is less than that considered to be in the normal range for a given age in a population, e.g. about 1.11

mmoles/L or less, i.e., approximately one standard deviation or more away from the age-adjusted mean.

[0049] As used herein, "cardiovascular disease" refers to any manifestation of or predisposition to cardiovascular disease including, but not limited to, coronary artery disease and myocardial infarction. Included in predisposition is the manifestation of risks factors such as high serum cholesterol levels and low serum HDL levels.

[0050] As used herein, "target nucleic acid" refers to a nucleic acid molecule which contains all or a portion of a polymorphic region of a gene of interest.

[0051] As used herein, "signal moiety" refers to any moiety that allows for the detection of a nucleic acid molecule. Included are moieties covalently attached to nucleic acids and those that are not.

[0052] As used herein, "biologically active agent that modulates serum cholesterol" refers to any drug, small molecule, nucleic acid (sense and antisense), protein, peptide, lipid, carbohydrate etc. or combination thereof, that exhibits some effect directly or indirectly on the cholesterol measured in a subject's serum.

[0053] As used herein, "biologically active agent that modulates serum HDL" refers to any drug, small molecule, nucleic acid (sense and antisense), protein, peptide, lipid, carbohydrate etc. or combination thereof that exhibits some effect directly or indirectly on the HDL measured in a subject's serum.

[0054] As used herein, "expression and/or activity" refers to the level of transcription or translation of the COX6B or GPI-1 gene, mRNA stability, protein stability or biological activity.

[0055] As used herein, "cardiovascular drug" refers to a drug used to treat cardiovascular disease or a risk factor for the disease, either prophylactically or after a risk factor or disease condition has developed. Cardiovascular drugs include those drugs used to lower serum cholesterol and those used to alter the level of serum HDL.

[0056] As used herein, "combining" refers to contacting the biologically active agent with a cell or animal such that the agent is introduced into the cell or animal. For a cell any method that results in an agent traversing the plasma membrane is useful. For an animal any of the standard routes of administration of an agent, e.g. oral, rectal, transmucosal, intestinal, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intraventricular, subcutaneous, intramuscular, etc., can be utilized.

[0057] As used herein, "positive response" refers to improving or ameliorating at least one symptom or detectable characteristic of a disease or condition, e.g., lowering serum cholesterol levels or raising serum HDL levels.

[0058] As used herein, "biological sample" refers to any cell type or tissue of a subject from which nucleic acid, particularly DNA, can be obtained.

[0059] As used herein, "array" refers to a collection of three or more items, such a collection of immobilized nucleic acid probes arranged on a solid substrate, such as silica, polymeric materials or glass.

[0060] As used herein, a composition refers to any mixture. It may be a solution, a suspension, liquid, powder, a paste, aqueous, non-aqueous or any combination thereof.

[0061] As used herein, a combination refers to any association between two or among more items.

[0062] As used herein, "kit" refers to a package that contains a combination, such as one or more primers or probes used to amplify or detect polymorphic regions of genes associated with cardiovascular disease, optionally including instructions and/or reagents for their use.

[0063] As used herein "specifically hybridizes" refers to hybridization of a probe or primer only to a target sequence preferentially to a non-target sequence. Those of skill in the art are familiar with parameters that affect hybridization; such as temperature, probe or primer length and composition, buffer composition and salt concentration and can readily adjust these parameters to achieve specific hybridization of a nucleic acid to a target sequence.

[0064] As used herein "nucleic acid" refers to polymucleotides such as deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). The term should also be understood to include, as equivalents, derivatives, variants and analogs of either RNA or DNA made from nucleotide analogs, single (sense or antisense) and double-stranded polynucleotides. Deoxyribonucleotides include deoxyadenosine, deoxycytidine, deoxyguanosine and deoxythymidine. For RNA, the uracil base is uridine.

[0065] As used herein, "mass spectrometry" encompasses any suitable mass spectrometric format known to those of skill in the art. Such formats include, but are not limited to, Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization, Time-of-Flight (MALDI-TOF), Electrospray (ES), IR-MALDI (see, e.g., published International PCT Application No. 99/57318 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,118,937) Ion Cyclotron Resonance (ICR), Fourier Transform and combinations thereof. MALDI, particular UV and IR, are among the preferred formats.

[0066] B. Cytochrome c Oxidase VIb Gene

[0067] Cytochrome c oxidase (COX) is a mitochondrial enzyme complex integrated in the inner membrane. It transfers electrons from cytochrome to molecular oxygen in the terminal reaction of the respiratory chain in eukaryotic cells. COX contains of three large subunits encoded by the mitochondrial genome and 10 other subunits, encoded by nuclear genes. The three subunits encoded by mitochondrial genome are responsible for the catalytic activity. The cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) is one of the nuclear gene products. The function of the nuclear encoded subunits is unknown. One proposed role is in the regulation of catalytic activity; specifically the rate of electron transport and stoichiometry of proton pumping. Other proposed roles are not directly related to electron transport and include energydependent calcium uptake and protein import by the mitochondrion. Proteolytic removal of subunits VIa and VIb has been associated with loss of calcium transport in reconstituted vesicles. Steady-state levels of the COX6B transcript are different in different tissues (Taanman et al., Gene (1990), 93:285).

[0068] The COX6B gene is generically used to include the human COX6B gene and its homologs from rat, mouse, guinea pig, etc.

[0069] Several single nucleotide polymorphism have been identified in the human COX6B gene. One of these is

located at position 86 and is a C to T transversion which is manifested as a silent mutation in the coding region, ACC to ACT (threonine to threonine)(SEQ ID NO.: 2). Although this is a silent mutation at the amino acid level, it may represent an alteration that changes codon usage, or it may reflect mRNA stability or it may be in linkage disequilibrium with a non-silent change. Other known single nucleotide polymorphisms of the COX6B gene include, but are not limited to, those listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Gene	GenBank Accession No.	SNP	SNP Location
COX6B (SEQ ID NO.: 1)	NM_001863	C/T A/G	86 60
(A/T A/T	324 123

[0070] Based on methods disclosed herein and those used in the art, one of skill would be able to utilize all the SNPs described and find additional polymorphic regions of the COX6B gene to determine whether allelic variants of these regions are associated with high cholesterol levels and cardiovascular disease.

[0071] C. GPI-1 Gene

[0072] Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) functions to anchor various eukaryotic proteins to membranes and is essential for their surface expression. Thus, a defect in GPI anchor synthesis affects various functions of cell, tissues and organs. Biosynthesis of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) is initiated by the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GIcNAc) from UDP-GIeNAc to phosphatidylinositol (PI) and is catalyzed by a GIcNAc transferase, GPI-GIcNAc transferase (GPI-GnT). Four mammalian gene products form a protein complex that is responsible for this enzyme activity (PIG-A, PIG-H. PIG-C and GPI-1). PIG-A. PIG-H. PIG-C are required for the first step in GPI anchor biosynthesis; GPI-1 is not. Stabilization of the enzyme complex, rather than participation in GIcNAc transfer, has been suggested as a possible role for GPI-1 (Watanabe et al. EMBO (1998) 17: 877).

[0073] The GPI-1 gene is generically used to include the human GPI-1 gene and its homologs from rat, mouse, guinea pig, etc.

[0074] A polymorphism has been identified at position 2577 of the human GPI-1 gene. This is a G to Atransversion. This SNP is located in the 3' untranslated region of the mRNA, and does not affect protein structure, but may affect mRNA stability or may be in linkage disequilibrium with a non-silent change. Other known single nucleotide polymorphisms of the GPI-1 gene include, but are not limited to, those listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Gene	GenBank Accession No.	SNP	SNP Location
GPI-1	NM_004204	C/T	2829
(SEQ ID NOS.: 6, 7)		A/G	2577
		C/T	2519
		C/T	2289

TABLE 2-continued

Gene	GenBank Accession No.	SNP	SNP Location
		C/T	1938
		C/G	1563
		A/G/C/T	2664
		A/G	2656
		A/C/T	2167
		G/C/A	2166

[0075] Based on methods disclosed herein and those used in the art, one of skill would be able to use all the described SNPs and find additional polymorphic regions of the GPI-1 gene to determine whether allelic variants of these regions are associated with low levels of HDL and cardiovascular disease.

[0076] D. Other Genes and Polymorphism Associated with Cardiovascular Disease

[0077] Many other genes and polymorphisms contained within them have been associated with risks factors for cardiovascular disease (aberrations in lipid metabolism; specifically high levels of serum cholesterol and low levels of HDL, etc.) and/or the clinical phenotypes of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease. Table 3 presents a list of some of these genes and some associated polymorphisms (SNPs): cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase (LIPC); E-selectin; G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene. The SNP locations are based on the GenBank sequence. Table 3 is not meant to be exhaustive, as one of skill in the art based on the disclosure would be able to readily use other known polymorphisms in these and other genes, new polymorphisms discovered in previously identified genes and newly identified genes and polymorphisms in the methods and compositions disclosed herein.

TABLE 3

Gene	GenBank Accession No.	SNP	SNP Location
CETP	NM_000078	C/A	991
(SEQ ID NOS.: 11, 12)		C/T	196
		A/G	1586
		A/G	1394
		A/G	1439
		C/G	1297
		C/T	766
		G/A	1131
		G/A	1696
LPL	NM_000237	A/G	1127
(SEQ ID NOS.: 13, 14)		A/C	3447
. , ,		C/T	1973
		C/T	3343
		G/A	2851
		C/T	3272
		A/T	2428
		T/C	2743
		G/A	1453

TABLE 3-continued

TABLE 3-continued

	GenBank		SNP		GenBank		SNP
Gene	Accession No.	SNP	Location	Gene	Accession No.	SNP	Locatio
		C/A	3449			C/T	7673
		G/A	1282			C/A/G/T	8344
		G/A	579			G/C/T/A	4393
		A/C	1338			A/C/T/G	5894
		A/G/T/C	2416-2426			A/T	12019
		A/G	2427			C/T	11973
		C/T	1302			G/C/T/A	7065
		G/A	609			C/G	947
		G/C	1595			C/G	7331
		G/A	1309			A/G	7221
		C/T	2454			G/C	6402
		C/T	2988			G/C	3780
		G/A	280			C/G	1661
		G/A	1036			A/T	8167
PO A4	NM 000482	G/T	1122			C/A	8126
EQ ID NOS.: 15, 16)		G/C	1033			C/T	421
		G/A	1002			C/T	1981
		C/T	960			G/A	12510
		C/T	894			G/C	12937
		G/A	554	APO B (con't)		G/A	11042
			9 5 0	ALO B (OILI)			2834
		G/A T/C	336			C/T A/G	2834 5869
		G/A	334			A/G	11962
		C/T	330			C/G	4439
		A/G	201			G/A	7824
		A/G	16			G/A	13569
		A/T	1213			G/A	9489
PO E	NM_000041	C/T	448			G/A	2325
EQ ID NOS.: 17, 18)		G/A	448			G/A	10259
RNA)		C/T	586			C/G	14
		C/T	197	MTHFR	NM_005957	G/A	5442
		C/T	540	(SEQ ID NOS.: 33, 34)		A/G	5113
patic Lipase	NM_000236	C/G	680			A/G	5113
ÉQ ID NOS.: 19, 20)	_	G/A	1374			A/G	5110
, _ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		G/A	701			A/G	5102
		C/A	1492			A/C/T	5097
		A/G	648			A/C/T	5097
		G/C	729			C/T	5079
		G/A	340			C/T	5079
		G/T	522			T/C	5071
ON 1	NM_000446		172			T/C	5071
	NW_000446	A/T					
SEQ ID NOS.: 21, 22)		A/G	584			T/C	5051
		G/C	190			G/A	5012
ON 2	XM_004947	C/G	475			C/A	5000
EQ ID NOS.: 23, 24)		C/G	964			A/G	4998
PO C3	NM_000040	C/T	148			A/G	4994
EQ ID NOS.: 25, 26)		T/A	471			A/G	4994
		G/C	386			A/G	4994
		G/T	417			C/T	4991
		T/A	495			C/T	4991
BC 1	XM_005567	G/A	8591			C/T	4991
EQ ID NOS.: 27, 28)						A/G	4986
PO A1	NM_000039	C/G	770			A/G	4986
EQ ID NOS.: 29, 30)		G/A	656			A/G	4986
/		C/G	589			C/T	4985
		C/G	414			T/A	4982
		A/T	430			T/G	4981
		C/T	708			T/C	4981
		C/T	221			T/C	4981
		T/G	223	MTHFR (con't)		G/C/A	4967
		C/T	597	milia (con t)		G/A	4967
		A/G	340			A/G	4963
		G/C	690			G/C/T	
	*** *********************************						4962
PO B	NM_000384	A/G/C/T	13141			A/C/G/T	4961
EQ ID NOS.: 31, 32)		A/G/C/T	12669			A/C/T	4961
		C/T	11323			A/C	4961
		G/C	10422			A/C	4961
		A/C	10408			A/C/T	4960
		C/G	10083			T/C	4938
		C/T	7064			T/C	4937
		C/T	6666			T/C	4933
		C/T	1980			G/C/T	4933

TABLE 3-continued

GenBank SNP Gene Accession No. SNP Location C/T 4929 T/A/G 4929 A/G 4928 G/C 4928 C/G 4927 G/A 4923 C/T 4919 A/T/G 4913 C/T 4912 A/T 4903 C/T 4902 A/G 49nn G/A 4808 G/T 4898 4897 СΤ G/T 4894 4836 T/C/G C/T 3862 C/T 4922 C/T 4959 T/C 4981 A/G 4994 A/G 5044 T/C 5051 G/C 5066 C/T 5079 MTHFR (con't) C/A/G 5085 5092 CIT 5103 A/G A/G 5113 C/T 1021 E-Selectin NM 000450 G/A 3484 (SEQ ID NOS.: 35, 36) 3093 G/A T/G 2939 T/C 2902 C/T 1937 C/T 1916 C/T 1839 C/T 1805

TABLE 3-continued

Gene	GenBank Accession No.	SNP	SNP Location
		C/T	1518
		G/C	1377
		C/T	1376
		G/A	999
		T/C	857
		A/C	561
		C/G	506
		A/G	392
		G/T	98
G protein \$3 subunit	NM_002075	C/T	1828
(SEQ ID NOS.: 37, 38)		C/T	1546
		G/T	1431
		G/A	1231
		C/T	1230
Angiotensin II type 1	NM_00686	G/A	1453
receptor gene		C/G	968
(SEQ ID NOS.: 39, 40)		G/C	966
		T/C	941
		G/A	894
		T/C	659

[0078] Assays to identify the nucleotide present at the polymorphic site include those described herein and all others known to those who practice the art.

[0079] For some of the SNPs described above, there are provided a description of the MassEXTEND™ reaction components that can be utilized to determine the allelic variant that is present. Included are the forward and reverse primers used for amplification. Also included are the MassEXTEND™ primer used in the primer extension reaction and the extended MassEXTEND™ primers for each allele. MassEXTEND™ reactions are carried out and the products analyzed as described in Examples 2 and 3.

[0080] CETP

Position 991 (C/A) PCR primers:		
Forward:	ACTGCCTGATAACCATGCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 41)
Reverse:	ATACTTACACACCAGGAGGG	(SEQ ID NO.: 42)
MassEXTENDTM Primer:	ATGCCTGCTCCAAAGGCAC	(SEQ ID NO.: 43)
Primer Mass:	5757.8	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	ATGCCTGCTCCAAAGGCACC	(SEQ ID NO.: 44)
Extended Primer Mass:	6030.9	
Extended Primer-Allele A:	ATGCCTGCTCCAAAGGCACAT	(SEQ ID NO.: 45)
Extended Primer Mass:	6359.2	
Position 196 (CIT)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	TACTTCTGGTTCTCTGAGCG	(SEQ ID NO.: 46)
Reverse:	ACTCACCTTGAACTCGTCTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 47)
MassEXTEND ** Primer:	TGGTTCTCTGAGCGAGTCTT	(SEQ ID NO.: 48)

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Primer Mass:	6130	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	TGGTTCTCTGAGCGAGTCTTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 49)
Extended Primer Mass:	6707.4	
Extended Primer-Allele T:	TGGTTCTCTGAGCGAGTCTTTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 50)
Extended Primer Mass:	6333.1	
Position 1586 (AIG)		
POR primers:		
Forward:	TGCAGATGGACTTTGGCTTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 51)
Reverse:	TGCTTGCCTTCTGCTACAAG	(SEQ ID NO.: 52)
MassEXTENDTM Primer:	CTTCCCTGAGCACCTGCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 53)
Primer Mass:	5715.7	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	CTTCCCTGAGCACCTGCTGGT	(SEQ ID NO.: 54)
Extended Primer Mass:	6333.1	
Extended Primer-Allele A:	CTTCCCTGAGCACCTGCTGA	(SEQ ID NO.: 55)
Extended Primer Mass:	601 2.9	
APOA4		
Position 1122 (GIT)		
POR primers:		
Forward:	AACAGCTCAGGACGAAACTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 56)
Reverse:	AGAAGGAGTTGACCTTGTCC	(SEQ ID NO.: 57)
MassEXTEND ** Primer:	GGAAGCTCAAGTGGCCTTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 5)8
Primer Mass:	5828.8	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	GGAAGCTCAAGTGGCCTTCC	(SEQ ID NO.: 59)
Extended Primer Mass:	6102.0	
Extended Primer-Allele T:	GGAAGCTCAAGTGGCCTTCAAC	(SEQ ID NO.: 60)
Extended Primer Mass:	6728.4	
Position 1033 (GIC)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	AAGTCACTGGCAGAGCTGG	(SEQ ID NO.: 61)
Reverse:	GCACCAGGGCTTTGTTGAAG	(SEQ ID NO.: 62)
MassEXTEND * Primer:	TTTTCCCCGTAGGGCTCCA	(SEQ ID NO.: 63)
Primer Mass:	5730.7	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	TTTTCCCCGTAGGGCTCCAC	(SEQ ID NO.: 64)
Extended Primer Mass:	6003.9	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	TTTTCCCCGTAGGGCTCCAGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 65)
Extended Primer Mass:	6333.1	
Position 1002 (G/A)		

PCR primers:		
Forward:	TGCAGAAGTCACTGGCAGAG	(SEQ ID NO.: 66)
Reverse:	GTTGAAGTTTTCCCCGTAGG	(SEQ ID NO.: 67)
MassEXTEND ** Primer:	ACTCCTCCACCTGCTGGTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 68)
Primer Mass:	5675.7	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	ACTCCTCCACCTGCTGGTCC	(SEQ ID NO.: 69)
Extended Primer Mass:	5948.9	
Extended Primer-Allele A:	ACTCCTCCACCTGCTGGTCTA	(SEQ ID NO.: 70)
Extended Primer Mass:	6277.1	
Position 960 (CIT)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	AGGACGTGCGTGGCAACCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 71)
Reverse:	AGCTGTGCCAGTGACTTCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 72)
MassEXTEND ** Primer:	GTGACTTCTGCAGCCCCTC	(SEQ ID No.: 73)
Primer Mass:	571 5.7	
Extended Primer-Allele T:	GTGACTTCTGCAGCCCCTCA	(SEQ ID NO.: 74)
Extended Primer Mass:	601 2.9	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	GTGACTTCTGGAGCCCCTCGGT	(SEQ ID NO.: 75)
Extended Primer Mass:	6662.3	
Position 894 (CIT)		
Position 894 (CIT) PCR primers:		
	cctgaccttccagatgaag	(SEQ ID No.: 76)
PCR primers:	CCTCACCTTCCAGATGAAG	(SEQ ID NO.: 76)
PCR primers:		
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 77)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND ** Primer:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 77)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer: Primer Mass:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6	(SEQ ID NO.: 77)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC	(SEQ ID NO.: 77)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND ** Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78)
PCR primers: Porward: Reverse: MassEXTEND * Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Position 554 (G/A)	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND ** Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Position 554 (G/A) PCR primers:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG 61 18.0	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78) (SEQ ID NO.: 79) (SEQ ID NO.: 80)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Forward: Forward:	TCAGGTTGCCACGTCC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG 61 18.0 ACCTGCGACAGCTTCAGCAG	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78) (SEQ ID NO.: 79) (SEQ ID NO.: 80)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Forward: Forward: Reverse:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG 61 18.0 ACCTGCGACAGCTTCAGCAG TCTCCATGCGCTGTGCGTAG	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78) (SEQ ID NO.: 79) (SEQ ID NO.: 80)
PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer: Primer Mass: Extended Primer-Allele C: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Extended Primer Mass: Fosition 554 (G/A) PCR primers: Forward: Reverse: MassEXTEND " Primer:	TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC 5500.6 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC 5773.8 CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG 61 18.0 ACCTGCGACAGCTTCAGCAG TCTCCATGCGCTGTGCGTAG AGCTGCGCACCCCAGGTCA	(SEQ ID NO.: 77) (SEQ ID NO.: 78) (SEQ ID NO.: 79) (SEQ ID NO.: 80)

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Extended Primer-Allele G:	AGCTGCGCACCCAGGTCAGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 85)
Extended Primer Mass:	6072.0	
APOE		
Position 448 (CIT)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	TGTCCAAGGAGCTGCAGGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 86)
Reverse:	CTTACGCAGCTTGCGCAGGT	(SEQ ID NO.: 87)
MassEXTEND ** Primer:	GCGCAGATGGAGGACGTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 88)
Primer Mass:	5629.7	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	GCGGACATGGAGGACGTGC	(SEQ ID No.: 89)
Extended Primer Mass:	5902.8	
Extended Primer-Allele T:	GCGGACATGGAGGACGTGTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 90)
Extended Primer Mass:	6247.1	
LPL		
Position 1127 (A/G)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	GTTGTAGAAAGAACCGCTGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 91)
Reverse:	GAGAACGAGTCTTCAGGTAC	(SEQ ID NO.: 92)
MassEXTEND * Primer:	ACAATCTGGGCTATGAGATCA	(SEQ ID NO.: 93)
Primer Mass:	6454.2	
Extended Primer-Allele A:	ACAATCTGGGCTATGAGATCAA	(SEQ ID No.: 94)
Extended Primer Mass:	6751 .4	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	ACAATCTGGGCTATGAGATCAGT	(SEQ ID NO.: 95)
Extended Primer Mass:	7071 .6	
Position 3447 (A/C)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	GACTCTACACTGCATGTCTC	(SEQ ID NO.: 96)
Reverse:	ACCCTTCTGAAAAGGAGAGG	(SEQ ID NO.: 97)
MassEXTENDTM Primer:	GAGGAGAGACAAGGCAGATA	(SEQ ID NO.: 98)
Primer Mass:	6273.1	
Extended Primer-Allele A:	GAGGAGAGACAAGGCAGATAT	(SEQ ID NO.: 99)
Extended Primer Mass:	6561.3	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	GAGGAGAGACAAGGCAGATAGT	(SEQ ID NO.: 100)
Extended Primer Mass:	6890.5	
Position 1973 (C/TI		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	AAAGGTTCAGTTGCTGCTGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 101)
Reverse:	GCTGGGGAAGGTCTAATAAC	(SEQ ID NO.: 102)

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MassEXTENDTM Primer:	GTTGCTGCTGCCTCGAATG	(SEQ ID NO.: 103)
Primer Mass:	5770.7	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	GTTGCTGCTGCCTCGAATCC	(SEQ ID NO.: 104)
Extended Primer Mass:	6043.9	
Extended Primer-Allele T:	GTTGCTGCTGCCTCGAATCTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 105)
Extended Primer Mass:	6388.2	
LIPC		
Position 680 (CIG)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	CGTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGC	(SEQ ID No.: 106)
Reverse:	AGTGTCCTATGGGCTGTTTG	(SEQ ID No.: 107)
MassEXTEND * Primer:	GGATGCCATTCATACCTTTAC	(SEQ ID NO.: 108)
Primer Mass:	6556.1	
Extended Primer-Allele C:	GGATGCCATTCATACCTTTACC	(SEQ ID NO.: 109)
Extended Primer Mass:	6629.3	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	GGATGCCATTCATACCTTTACGC	(SEQ ID No.: 110)
Extended Primer Mass:	6958.5	
Position 1374 (GIA)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	TGGGAAAACAGTGCAGTGTG	(SEQ ID NO.: 111)
Reverse:	TGATCGTCTTCAGAACGAGG	(SEQ ID No.: 112)
MassEXTEND ** Primer:	CCAGACCATCATCCCATGGA	(SEQ ID No.: 113)
Primer Mass:	6030.9	
Extended Primer-Allele A:	CCAGACCATCATCCCATGGAA	(SEQ ID No.: 114)
Extended Primer Mass:	6328.1	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	CCAGACCATCATCCCATGGAGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 115)
Extended Primer Mass:	6633.3	
Position 701 (G/A)		
PCR primers:		
Forward:	CAGCAATCGTCTTTCTCCAG	(SEQ ID NO.: 116)
Reverse:	TCCTATGGGCTGTTTGATGC	(SEQ ID NO.: 117)
MassEXTEND * Primer:	GTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGCCA	(SEQ ID NO.: 118)
Primer Mass:	6372.2	
Extended Primer-Allele A:	GTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGCCAA	(SEQ ID NO.: 119)
Extended Primer Mass:	6669.4	
Extended Primer-Allele G:	GTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGCCAGT	(SEQ ID NO.: 120)
Extended Primer Mass:	6989.6	,
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[0081] E. Databases

[0082] Databases for determining an association between polymorphic regions of genes and intermediate and clinical phenotypes, comprise biological samples (e.g., blood) which provide a source of nucleic acid and clinical data covering diseases (e.g., age, sex, ethnicity medical history and family medical history) from both individuals exhibiting the phenotype (intermediate phenotype (risk factor) or clinical phenotype (disease)) and those who do not. These databases include human population groups such as twins, diverse affected families, isolated founder populations and drug trial subjects. The quality and consistency of the clinical resources are of primary importance.

[0083] F. Association Studies

[0084] The examples set forth below utilized an extreme trait analysis to discover an association between an allelic variant of the COX6B gene and high cholesterol and an association between an allelic variant of the GPI-1 gene and low HDL. This analysis is based on comparing a pair of pools of DNA from individuals who exhibit respectively hypo or hypernormal levels of a biochemical trait (e.g., cholesterol or HDL) and individually examining SNPs for a difference in allelic frequency between the pools. An association is considered to be positive if a statistically significant value of at least 3.841 using a 1-degree-of-freedom chi-squared test of association, p=0.05, is obtained. Standard multiple testing corrections are applied if more than one SNP is considered at a time, i.e., multiple SNPs are tested during the same study. Although not always required, it may be necessary to further examine the frequency of allelic variants in other populations, including those exhibiting normal levels of the given trait.

[0085] For a qualitative trait (e.g., hypertension) association studies are based on determining the occurrence of certain alleles in a given population of diseased vs. healthy individuals.

[0086] Allelic variants of COX6B, GPI-1 and other genes found to associate with high cholestrol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease can represent useful markers for indicating a predisposition for developing a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. These allelic variants may not necessarily represent functional variants affecting the expression, stability, or activity of the encoded protein product. Those of skill in the art would be able to determine which allelic variants are to be used, alone or in conjunction with other variants, only for indicating a predisposition for cardiovascular disease or for profiling of drug reactivity and for determining those which may be also useful for screening for potential therapeutics.

[0087] Any method used to determine association can be utilized to discover or confirm the association of other polymorphic regions in the COX6B gene, the GPI-1 gene or any other gene that may be associated with cardiovascular disease.

[0088] G. Detection of Polymorphisms

[0089] 1. Nucleic Acid Detection Method

[0090] Generally, these methods are based in sequencespecific polynucleotides, oligonucleotides, probes and primers. Any method known to those of skill in the art for detecting a specific nucleotide within a nucleic acid sequence or for determining the identity of a specific nucleotide in a nucleic acid sequence is applicable to the methods of determining the presence or absence of an allelic variant of a COX6B gene or GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease. Such methods include, but are not limited to, techniques utilizing nucleic acid hybridization of sequence-specific probes, nucleic acid sequencing, selective amplification, analysis of restriction enzyme digests of the nucleic acid, cleavage of mismatched heteroduplexes of nucleic acid and probe, alterations of electrophoretic mobility, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis. In particular, primer extension reactions that specifically terminate by incorporating a dideoxynucleotide are useful for detection. Several such general nucleic acid detection assays are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,030,778.

[0091] a. Primer Extension-Based Methods

[0092] Several primer extension-based methods for determining the identity of a particular nucleotide in a nucleic acid sequence have been reported (see, e.g., PCT Application No. PCT/US96/03651 (WO96/29431), PCT Application No. PCT/US97/20444 (WO 98/20019), PCT Application No. PCT/US91/00046 (WO91/13075), and U.S. Pat. No. 5,856,092). In general, a primer is prepared that specifically hybridizes adjacent to a polymorphic site in a particular nucleic acid sequence. The primer is then extended in the presence of one or more dideoxynucleotides, typically with at least one of the dideoxynucleotides being the complement of the nucleotide that is polymorphic at the site. The primer and/or the dideoxynucleotides may be labeled to facilitate a determination of primer extension and identity of the extended nucleotide.

[0093] In a preferred method, primer extension and/or the identity of the extended nucleotide(s) are determined by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT Application Nos. PCT/US96/03651 (WO96/29431) and PCT/US97/20444 (WO 98/20019)).

[0094] b. Polymorphism-Specific Probe Hybridization

[0095] A preferred detection method is allele specific hybridization using probes overlapping the polymorphic site and having about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 nucleotides around the polymorphic region. The probes can contain naturally occurring or modified nucleotides (see U.S. Pat. No. 6,156, 501). For example, oligonucleotide probes may be prepared in which the known polymorphic nucleotide is placed centrally (allele-specific probes) and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions which permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found (Saiki et al. (1986) Nature 324: 163; Saiki et al. (1989) Proc. Natl Acad. Sci USA 86: 6230; and Wallace et al. (1979) Nucl. Acids Res. 6: 3543). Such allele specific oligonucleotide hybridization techniques may be used for the simultaneous detection of several nucleotide changes in different polymorphic regions. For example, oligonucleotides having nucleotide sequences of specific allelic variants are attached to a hybridizing membrane and this membrane is then hybridized with labeled sample nucleic acid. Analysis of the hybridization signal will then reveal the identity of the nucleotides of the sample nucleic acid. In a preferred embodiment, several probes capable of hybridizing specifically to allelic variants are attached to a solid phase support, e.g., a "chip". Oligonucleotides can be bound to a solid support by a variety of processes, including

lithography. For example a chip can hold up to 250,000 cligonucleotides (GeneChip, Affymetrix, Santa Clara, Calif.). Mutation detection analysis using these chips comprising oligonucleotides, also termed "DNA probe arrays" is described e.g., in Cronin et al. (1996) Human Mutation 7: 244 and in Kozal et al. (1996) Nature Medicine 2: 753. In one embodiment, a chip includes all the allelic variants of at least one polymorphic region of a gene. The solid phase support is then contacted with a test nucleic acid and hybridization to the specific probes is detected. Accordingly, the identity of numerous allelic variants of one or more genes can be identified in a simple hybridization experiment.

[0096] C. Nucleic Acid Amplification-Based Methods

[0097] In other detection methods, it is necessary to first amplify at least a portion of a COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease prior to identifying the allelic variant. Amplification can be performed, e.g., by PCR and/or LCR, according to methods known in the art. In one embodiment, genomic DNA of a cell is exposed to two PCR primers and amplification is performed for a number of cycles sufficient to produce the required amount of amplified DNA. In preferred embodiments, the primers are located between 1 50 and 350 base pairs apart.

[0098] Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (Guatelli, J. C. et al. (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87: 1874-1878); transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh, D. Y. et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86: 1173-1177), Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi, P. M. et al. (1988) Bio/Technology 6: 1197), or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

[0099] Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology, which depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the alleles provided herein. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the allelic variant of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization) (Gibbs et al. (1989) Nucleic Acids Res. 17:2437-2448) or at the extreme 3' end of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (Prossner (1993) Tibtech 11:238; Newton et al. (1989) Nucl. Acids Res. 17:2503). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection (Gasparini et al. (1992) Mol. Cell Probes 6:1).

[0100] d. Nucleic Acid Sequencing-Based Methods

[0101] In one embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence at least a portion of the COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or other gene associated with cardiovascular disease and to detect allelic variants, e.g., mutations, by comparing the sequence of the sample sequence with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence. Exemplary sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxam and Gilbert (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1977) 74:560) or Sanger (Sanger et al. (1977) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci 74:5463). It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated

sequencing procedures may be used when performing the subject assays (Biotechniques (1995) 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,547,835 and International PCT Application No. WO 94/16101, entitled DNA Sequencing by Mass Spectrometry by H. Koster; U.S. Pat. No. 5,547,835 and International PCT Application No. WO 94/21822, entitled "DNA Sequencing by Mass Spectrometry Via Exonuclease Degradation" by H. Koster), and U.S. Pat. No. 5,605,798 and International Patent Application No. PCT/US96/03651 entitled DNA Diagnostics Based on Mass Spectrometry by H. Koster; Cohen et al. (1996) Adv Chromatogr 36:127-162; and Griffin et al. (1993) Appl Biochem Biotechnol 38:147-159). It will be evident to one skilled in the art that, for certain embodiments, the occurrence of only one, two or three of the nucleic acid bases need be determined in the sequencing reaction. For instance, A-track sequencing or an equivalent, e.g., where only one nucleotide is detected, can be carried out. Other sequencing methods are disclosed, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 5,580,732 entitled "Method of DNA sequencing employing a mixed DNA-polymer chain probe" and U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,676 entitled "Method for mismatchdirected in vitro DNA sequencing".

[0102] e. Restriction Enzyme Digest Analysis

[0103] In some cases, the presence of a specific allele in nucleic acid, particularly DNA, from a subject can be shown by restriction enzyme analysis. For example, a specific nucleotide polymorphism can result in a nucleotide sequence containing a restriction site which is absent from the nucleotide sequence of another allelic variant.

[0104] f. Mismatch Cleavage

[0105] Protection from cleavage agents, such as, but not limited to, a nuclease, hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine, can be used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA DNA/DNA, or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes (Myers, et al. (1985) Science 230:1242). In general, the technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes formed by hybridizing a control nucleic acid, which is optionally labeled, e.g., RNA or DNA, comprising a nucleotide sequence of an allelic variant with a sample nucleic acid, e.g, RNA or DNA, obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent, which cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as duplexes formed based on basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/ DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S1 nuclease to enzymatically digest the mismatched regions.

[0106] In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or somium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine whether the control and sample nucleic acids have an identical mucleotide sequence or in which nucleotides they differ (see, for example, Cotton et al. (1988) Proc. Natl Acad Sci USA 85: 4397; Saleeba et al. (1992) Methods Enzymol. 217: 286-295). The control or sample nucleic acid is labeled for detection.

[0107] g. Electrophoretic Mobility Alterations

[0108] In other embodiments, alteration in electrophoretic mobility is used to identify the type of allelic variant in the COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or other gene associated with cardiovascular disease. For example, single-strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids (Orita et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:2766, see also Cotton (1993) Mutat Res 285:125-144; and Hayashi (1992) Genet Anal Tech Appl 9:73-79). Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control nucleic acids are denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In another preferred embodiment, the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility (Keen et al. (1991) Trends Genet

[0109] h. Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis

[0110] In yet another embodiment, the identity of an allelic variant of a polymorphic region in the COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is obtained by analyzing the movement of a nucleic acid comprising the polymorphic region in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers et al. (1985) Nature 313:495). When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to ensure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing agent gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA (Rosenbaum and Reissner (1987) Biophys Chem 265:1275).

[0111] i. Oligonucleotide Ligation Assay (OLA)

[0112] In another embodiment, identification of the allelic variant is carried out using an oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA), as described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 4,998,617 and in Landegren, U. et al., Science 241:1077-1080 (1988). The OLA protocol uses two oligonucleotides which are designed to be capable of hybridizing to abutting sequences of a single strand of a target. One of the oligonucleotides is linked to a separation marker, e.g., biotinylated, and the other is detectably labeled. If the precise complementary sequence is found in a target molecule, the oligonucleotides will hybridize such that their termini abut, and create a ligation substrate. Ligation then permits the labeled oligonucleotide to be recovered using avidin, or another biotin ligand. Nickerson, D. A. et al. have described a nucleic acid detection assay that combines attributes of PCR and OLA (Nickerson, D. A. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 87:8923-8927 (1990). In this method, PCR is used to achieve the exponential amplification of target DNA, which is then detected using OLA.

[0113] Several techniques based on this OLA method have been developed and can be used to detect specific allelic variants of a polymorphic region of a gene. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,593,826 discloses an OLA using an oligonucleotide having 3'-amino group and a 5'-phosphorylated oligonucleotide to form a conjugate having a phosphoramidate linkage. In another variation of OLA described in Tobe et al. (1996) Nucl. Acids Res. 24: 3728), OLA combined with PCR permits typing of two alleles in a single microtiter well. By marking each of the allele-specific primers with a unique hapten, i.e. digoxigenin and fluorescein, each OLA reaction can be detected by using hapten specific antibodies that are labeled with different enzyme reporters, alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase. This system permits the detection of the two alleles using a high throughput format that leads to the production of two different colors.

[0114] j. SNP Detection Methods

[0115] Also provided are methods for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms. Because single nucleotide polymorphisms constitute sites of variation flanked by regions of invariant sequence, their analysis requires no more than the determination of the identity of the single nucleotide present at the site of variation and it is unnecessary to determine a complete gene sequence for each patient. Several methods have been developed to facilitate the analysis of such single nucleotide polymorphisms.

[0116] In one embodiment, the single base polymorphism can be detected by using a specialized exonuclease-resistant nucleotide, as disclosed, e.g., in Mundy, C. R. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,656,127). According to the method, a primer complementary to the allelic sequence immediately 3' to the polymorphic site is permitted to hybridize to a target molecule obtained from a particular animal or human. If the polymorphic site on the target molecule contains a nucleotide that is complementary to the particular exonuclease-resistant nucleotide derivative present, then that derivative will be incorporated onto the end of the hybridized primer. Such incorporation renders the primer resistant to exonuclease, and thereby permits its detection. Since the identity of the exonuclease-resistant derivative of the sample is known, a finding that the primer has become resistant to exonucleases reveals that the nucleotide present in the polymorphic site of the target molecule was complementary to that of the nucleotide derivative used in the reaction. This method has the advantage that it does not require the determination of large amounts of extraneous sequence data.

[0117] In another embodiment, a solution-based method for determining the identity of the nucleotide of a polymorphic site is employed (Cohen, D. et al. (French Patent 2,650,840; PCT Application No. WO91/02087)). As in the Mundy method of U.S. Pat. No. 4,656,127, a primer is employed that is complementary to allelic sequences immediately 3' to a polymorphic site. The method determines the identity of the nucleotide of that site using labeled dideoxynucleotide derivatives, which, if complementary to the nucleotide of the polymorphic site will become incorporated onto the terminus of the primer.

[0118] k. Genetic Bit Analysis

[0119] An alternative method, known as Genetic Bit Analysis or GBATM is described by Goelet, et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,004,744, PCT Application No. 92/15712). The method G Goelet, et al. uses mixtures of labeled terminators and a primer that is complementary to the sequence 3' to a

polymorphic site. The labeled terminator that is incorporated is thus determined by, and complementary to, the nucleotide present in the polymorphic site of the target molecule being evaluated. In contrast to the method of Cohen et al. (French Patent 2,650,840; PCT Application No. WO91/02087), the method of Goelet, et al. is preferably a heterogeneous phase assay, in which the primer or the target molecule is immobilized to a solid phase.

[0120] I. Other Primer-Guided Nucleotide Incorporation Procedures

[0121] Other primer-guided nucleotide incorporation procedures for assaying polymorphic sites in DNA have been described (Komher, J. S. et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 17:7779-7784 (1989); Sokolov, B. P., Nucl. Acids Res. 18:3671 (1990); Syvanen, A. C., et al., Genomics 8:684-692 (1990), Kuppuswamy, M. N. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 88:1143-1147 (1991); Prezant, T. R. et al., Hum. Mutat. 1:159-164 (1992); Ugozzoli, L. et al., GATA 9:107-112 (1992); Nyren, P. et al., Anal. Biochem. 208:171-175 (1993)). These methods differ from GBA™ in that they all rely on the incorporation of labeled deoxynucleotides to discriminate between bases at a polymorphic site. In such a format, since the signal is proportional to the number of deoxynucleotides incorporated, polymorphisms that occur in runs of the same nucleotide can result in signals that are proportional to the length of the run (Syvanen, A. C., et al., Amer. J. Hum. Genet. 52:46-59 (1993)).

[0122] For determining the identity of the allelic variant of a polymorphic region located in the coding region of a gene, yet other methods than those described above can be used. For example, identification of an allelic variant which encodes a mutated protein can be performed by using an antibody specifically recognizing the mutant protein in, e.g., immunohistochemistry or immunoprecipitation. Binding assays are known in the art and involve, e.g., obtaining cells from a subject, and performing binding experiments with a labeled lipid, to determine whether binding to the mutated form of the protein differs from binding to the wild-type protein.

[0123] m. Molecular Structure Determination

[0124] If a polymorphic region is located in an exon, either in a coding or non-coding region of the gene, the identity of the allelic variant can be determined by determining the molecular structure of the mRNA, pre-mRNA, or cDNA. The molecular structure can be determined using any of the above described methods for determining the molecular structure of the genomic DNA, e.g., sequencing and SSCP.

[0125] n. Mass Spectrometric Methods

[0126] Nucleic acids can also be analyzed by detection methods and protocols, particularly those that rely on mass spectrometry (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,605,798, allowed co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 08/617,256, allowed co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 08/744,481, U.S. application Ser. No. 08/744,481, U.S. application No. WO 98/20019). These methods can be automated (see, e.g., co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 09/285,481, which describes an automated process line). Preferred among the methods of analysis herein are those involving the primer oligo base extension (PROBE) reaction with mass spectrometry for detection (described herein and elsewhere, see e.g., U.S. application Ser. No. 08/617,256,

09/287,681, 09/287,682, 09/287,141 and 09/287,679, allowed co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 08/744,481, International PCT Application No. PCT/US97/20444, published as International PCT Application No. WO 98/20019, and based upon U.S. application Ser. Nos. 08/744,481, 08/744,590, 08/746,036, 08/746,055, 08/786,988, 08/787,639, 08/933,792, 08/746,055, 08/786,988 and 08/787,639; see, also U.S. application Ser. No. 09/074,936, allowed U.S. application Ser. No. 08/787,639, and U.S. application Ser. Nos. 08/746,055 and 08/786,988, and published International PCT Application No. WO 98/20020).

[0127] A preferred format for performing the analyses is a chip based format in which the biopolymer is linked to a solid support, such as a silicon or silicon-coated substrate, preferably in the form of an array. More preferably, when analyses are performed using mass spectrometry, particularly MALDI, nanoliter volumes of sample are loaded on, such that the resulting spot is about, or smaller than, the size of the laser spot. It has been found that when this is achieved, the results from the mass spectrometric analysis are quantitative. The area under the peaks in the resulting mass spectra are proportional to concentration (when normalized and corrected for background). Methods for preparing and using such chips are described in allowed co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 08/787,639, co-pending U.S. application Ser. Nos. 08/786,988, 09/364,774, 09/371,150 and 09/297,575; see, also U.S. application Ser. No. PCT/US97/ 20195, which published as International PCT Application No. WO 98/20020. Chips and kits for performing these analyses are commercially available from SEQUENOM under the trademark MassARRAYTM. MassARRAYTM relies on the fidelity of the enzymatic primer extension reactions combined with the miniaturized array and MALDI-TOF (Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization-Time of Flight) mass spectrometry to deliver results rapidly. It accurately distinguishes single base changes in the size of DNA fragments relating to genetic variants without tags.

[0128] Multiplex methods allow for the simultaneous detection of more than one polymorphic region in a particular gene or polymorphic regions in several genes. This is the preferred method for carrying out haplotype analysis of allelic variants of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes separately, or along with allelic variants of one or more other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

[0129] Multiplexing can be achieved by several different methodologies. For example, several mutations can be simultaneously detected on one target sequence by employing corresponding detector (probe) molecules (e.g., oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide mimetics). The molecular weight differences between the detector oligonucleotides must be large enough so that simultaneous detection (multiplexing) is possible. This can be achieved either by the sequence itself (composition or length) or by the introduction of mass-modifying functionalities into the detector oligonucleotides (see below).

[0130] Mass modifying moieties can be attached, for instance, to either the 5'-end of the oligonucleotide, to the nucleobase (or bases), to the phosphate backbone, and to the 2'-position of the nucleoside (nucleosides) and/or to the terminal 3'-position. Examples of mass modifying moieties include, for example, a halogen, an azido, or of the type, XR, wherein X is a linking group and R is a mass-modifying

functionality. The mass-modifying functionality can thus be used to introduce defined mass increments into the oligonucleotide molecule.

[0131] The mass-modifying functionality can be located at different positions within the nucleotide moiety (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,547,835 and International PCT Application No. WO 94/21822). For example, the mass-modifying moiety, M, can be attached either to the nucleobase, (in case of the c7-deazanucleosides also to C-7), to the triphosphate group at the alpha phosphate or to the 2'-position of the sugar ring of the nucleoside triphosphate. Modifications introduced at the phosphodiester bond, such as with alpha-thio nucleoside triphosphates, have the advantage that these modifications do not interfere with accurate Watson-Crick base-pairing and additionally allow for the one-step postsynthetic site-specific modification of the complete nucleic acid molecule e.g., via alkylation reactions (see, e.g., Nakamaye et al. (1988) Nucl. Acids Res. 16:9947-59). Particularly preferred mass-modifying functionalities are boronmodified nucleic acids since they are better incorporated into nucleic acids by polymerases (see, e.g., Porter et al. (1995) Biochemistry 34:11963-11969; Hasan et al. (1996) Nucleic Acids Res. 24:2150-2157; Li et al. (1995) Nucl. Acids Res. 23:4495-4501).

[0132] Furthermore, the mass-modifying functionality can be added so as to affect chain termination, such as by attaching it to the 3'-position of the sugar ring in the nucleoside triphosphate. For those skilled in the art, it is clear that many combinations can be used in the methods provided herein. In the same way, those skilled in the art will recognize that chain-elongating nucleoside triphosphates can also be mass-modified in a similar fashion with numerous variations and combinations in functionality and attachment positions.

[0133] For example, without being bound to any particular theory, the mass-modification can be introduced for X in XR as well as using oligo-/polyethylene glycol derivatives for R. The mass-modifying increment (m) in this case is 44, i.e. five different mass-modified species can be generated by just changing m from 0 to 4 thus adding mass units of 45 (m=0), 89 (m=1), 133 (m=2), 177 (m=3) and 221 (m=4) to the nucleic acid molecule (e.g., detector oligonucleotide (D) or the nucleoside triphosphates, respectively). The oligo/polyethylene glycols can also be monoalkylated by a lower alkyl such as, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and t-butyl. Other chemistries can be used in the mass-modified compounds (see, e.g., those described in Oligonucleotides and Analogues, A Practical Approach, F. Eckstein, editor, IRL Press, Oxford, 1991).

[0134] In yet another embodiment, various mass-modifying functionalities, R, other than oligo/polyethylene glycols, can be selected and attached via appropriate linking chemistries, X. A simple mass-modification can be achieved by substituting H for halogens, such as F, Cl, Br and/or I, or pseudohalogens such as CN, SCN, NCS, or by using different alkyl, aryl or aralkyl moieties such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, hexyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, or functional groups such as CH₂F, CHF₂, CF₃, Si(CH₃)₂, Si(CH₃)₂, Si(CH₃)₃. Yet another mass-modification can be obtained by attaching homo- or heteropeptides through the nucleic acid molecule (e.g., detector (D)) or nucleoside triphosphates). One

example, useful in generating mass-modified species with a mass increment of 57, is the attachment of oligoglycines (m) to nucleic acid molecules (r), e.g., mass-modifications of 74 (r=1, m=0), 131 (r=1, m=1), 188 (r=1, m=2), 245 (r=1, m=3) are achieved. Simple oligoamides also can be used, e.g., mass-modifications of 74 (r=1, m=0), 88 (r=2, m=0), 102 (r=3, m=0), 116(r=4, m=0), etc. are obtainable. Variations in additions to those set forth herein will be apparent to the skilled artisan.

[0135] Different mass-modified detector oligonucleotides can be used to simultaneously detect all possible variants/mutants simultaneously. Alternatively, all four base permutations at the site of a mutation can be detected by designing and positioning a detector oligonucleotide, so that it serves as a primer for a DNA/RNA polymerase with varying combinations of elongating and terminating nucleoside triphosphates. For example, mass modifications also can be incorporated during the amplification process.

[0136] A different multiplex detection format is one in which differentiation is accomplished by employing different specific capture sequences which are position-specifically immobilized on a flat surface (e.g., a 'chip array'). If different target sequences T1-Tn are present, their target capture sites TCS1-TCSn will specifically interact with complementary immobilized capture sequences C1-Cn. Detection is achieved by employing appropriately mass differentiated detector oligonucleotides D1-Dn, which are mass modifying functionalities M1-Mn.

[0137] o. Other Methods p Additional methods of analyzing nucleic acids include amplification-based methods including polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ligase chain reaction (LCR), mini-PCR, rolling circle amplification, autocatalytic methods, such as those using OJ replicase, TAS, 3SR, and any other suitable method known to those of skill in the art.

[0138] Other methods for analysis and identification and detection of polymorphisms, include but are not limited to, allele specific probes, Southern analyses, and other such analyses.

[0139] 2. Primers and Probes

[0140] Primers refer to nucleic acids which are capable of specifically hybridizing to a nucleic acid sequence which is adjacent to a polymorphic region of interest or to a polymorphic region and are extended. A primer can be used alone in a detection method, or a primer can be used together with at least one other primer or probe in a detection method. Primers can also be used to amplify at least a portion of a nucleic acid, a forward primer (i.e., 5' primer) and a reverse primer (i.e., 3' primer) will preferably be used. Forward and reverse primers hybridize to complementary stands of a double stranded nucleic acid, such that upon extension from each primer, a double stranded nucleic acid is amplified.

[0141] Probes refer to nucleic acids which hybridize to the region of interest and which are not further extended. For example, a probe is a nucleic acid which hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a COX6B gene, a GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease and which by hybridization or absence of hybridization to the DNA of a subject will be indicative of the identity of the allelic variant of the polymorphic region of the gene. Pre-

ferred probes have a number of nucleotides sufficient to allow specific hybridization to the target nucleotide sequence. Where the target nucleotide sequence is present in a large fragment of DNA, such as a genomic DNA fragment of several tens or hundreds of kilobases, the size of a probe may have to be longer to provide sufficiently specific hybridization, as compared to a probe which is used to detect a target sequence which is present in a shorter fragment of DNA. For example, in some diagnostic methods, a portion of a COX6B gene, a GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease may first be amplified and thus isolated from the rest of the chromosomal DNA and then hybridized to a probe. In such a situation, a shorter probe will likely provide sufficient specificity of hybridization. For example, a probe having a nucleotide sequence of about 10 nucleotides may be sufficient.

[0142] Preferred primers and probes hybridize adjacent to or at the polymorphic sites described in TABLES 1-3. In addition, preferred primers include SEQ ID NOS.: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118.

[0143] Primers and probes (RNA, DNA (single-stranded or double-stranded), PNA and their analogs) described herein may be labeled with any detectable reporter or signal moiety including, but not limited to radioisotopes, enzymes, antipodies, spectrophotometric reagents, chemiluminescent reagents, fluorescent and any other light producing chemicals. Additionally, these probes may be modified without changing the substance of their purpose by terminal addition of nucleotides designed to incorporate restriction sites or other useful sequences, proteins, signal generating ligands such as acridinium esters, and/or paramagnetic particles.

[0144] These probes may also be modified by the addition of a capture moiety (including, but not limited to paramagnetic particles, biotin, fluorescein, dioxigenin, antigens, antibodies) or attached to the walls of microtiter trays to assist in the solid phase capture and purification of these probes and any DNA or RNA hybridized to these probes. Fluorescein may be used as a signal moiety as well as a capture moiety, the latter by interacting with an anti-fluorescein antibody.

[0145] Any probe or primer can be prepared according to methods well known in the art and described, e.g., in Sambrook, J. Fritsch, E. F., and Maniatis, T. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. For example, discrete fragments of the DNA can be prepared and cloned using restriction enzymes. Alternatively, probes and primers can be prepared using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) using primers having an appropriate sequence.

[0146] Oligonucleotides may be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, e.g. by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from Biosearch (Novato, Calif.); Applied Biosystems (Foster City, Calif.), etc.). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides may be synthesized by the method of Stein et al. (1988, Nucl. Acids Res. 16:3209), methylphosphonate oligonucleotides can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:7448-7451), etc.

[0147] H. Transgenic Animals

[0148] Methods for making transgenic animals using a variety of transgenes have been described in Wagner et al. (1981) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sc. U.S.A. 78: 5016; Stewart et al. (1982) Science 217: 1046; Constantini et al. (1981) Nature 294: 92; Lacy et al. (1983) Cell 34: 343; McKnight et al. (1983) Cell 34: 335; Brinstar et al. (1983) Nature 306: 332; Palmiter et al. (1982) Nature 300: 611; Palmiter et al. (1982) Cell 29: 701; and Palmiter et al. (1983) Science 222: 809. Such methods are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,175,057; 6,180,849 and 6,133,502.

[0149] The term "transgene" is used herein to describe genetic material that has been or is about to be artificially inserted into the genome of a mammalian cell, particularly a mammalian cell of a living animal. The transgene is used to transform a cell, meaning that a permanent or transient genetic change, preferably a permanent genetic change, is induced in a cell following incorporation of exogenous DNA. A permanent genetic change is generally achieved by introduction of the DNA into the genome of the cell. Vectors for stable integration include, but are not limited to, plasmids, retroviruses and other animal viruses and YACS. Of interest are transgenic mammals, including, but are not limited to, cows, pigs, goats, horses and others, and particularly rodents, including ratis and mice. Preferably, the transgenic-animals are mice.

[0150] Transgenic animals contain an exogenous nucleic acid sequence present as an extrachromosomal element or stably integrated in all or a portion of its cells, especially germ cells. Unless otherwise indicated, it will be assumed that a transgenic animal comprises stable changes to the germline sequence. During the initial construction of the animal, "chimeras" or "chimeric animals" are generated, in which only a subset of cells have the altered genome. Chimeras are primarily used for breeding purposes in order to generate the desired transgenic animal. Animals having a heterozygous alteration are generated by breeding of chimeras. Male and female heterozygotes are typically bred to generate homozygous animals.

[0151] The exogenous gene is usually either from a different species than the animal host, or is otherwise altered in its coding or non-coding sequence. The introduced gene may be a wild-type gene, naturally occurring polymorphism (e.g., as described for COX6B, GPI-1 and other genes associated with cardiovascular disease) or a genetically manipulated sequence, for example having deletions, substitutions or insertions in the coding or non-coding regions. When the introduced gene is a coding sequence, it is usually operably linked to a promoter, which may be constitutive or inducible, and other regulatory sequences required for expression in the host animal.

[0152] Transgenic animals can comprise other genetic alterations in addition to the presence of alleles of COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes. For example, the genome can be altered to affect the function of the endogenous genes, contain marker genes, or contain other genetic alterations (e.g., alleles of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease).

[0153] A "knock-out" of a gene means an alteration in the sequence of the gene that results in a decrease of function of the target gene, preferably such that target gene expression

is undetectable or insignificant. A knock-out of an endogenous COX6B or GPI-1 gene means that function of the gene has been substantially decreased so that expression is not detectable or only present at insignificant levels. "Knock-out" transgenics can be transgenic animals having a heterozygous knock-out of the COX6B or GPI-1 gene or a homozygous knock-out of one or both of these genes. "Knock-outs" also include conditional knock-outs, where alteration of the target gene can occur upon, for example, exposure of the animal to a substance that promotes target gene alteration, introduction of an enzyme hat promotes recombination at the target gene site (e.g., Cre in the Cre-lox system), or other method for directing the target gene alteration postnatally.

[0154] A "knock-in" of a target gene means an alteration in a host cell genome that results in altered expression (e.g., increased (including ectopic)) of the target gene, e.g., by introduction of an additional copy of the target gene, or by operatively inserting a regulatory sequence that provides for enhanced expression of an endogenous copy of the target gene. "Knock-in" transgenics of interest can be transgenic animals having a knock-in of the COX6B or GPI-1. Such transgenics can be heterozygous or homozygous for the knock-in gene. "Knock-ins" also encompass conditional knock-ins.

[0155] A construct is suitable for use in the generation of transgenic animals if it allows the desired level of expression of a COX6B or GPI-1 encoding sequence or the encoding sequence of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease. Methods of isolating and cloning a desired sequence, as well as suitable constructs for expression of a selected sequence in a host animal, are well known in the art and are described below.

[0156] For the introduction of a gene into the subject animal, it is generally advantageous to use the gene as a gene construct wherein the gene is ligated downstream of a promoter capable of and operably linked to expressing the gene in the subject animal cells. Specifically, a transgenic non-human mammal showing high expression of the desired gene can be created by microinjecting a vector ligated with said gene into a fertilized egg of the subject non-human mammal (e.g., rat fertilized egg) downstream of various promoters capable of expressing the protein and/or the corresponding protein derived from various mammals (rabbits, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice etc., preferably rats etc.) Useful vectors include Escherichia coli-derived plasmids, Bacillus subtilis-derived plasmids, yeast-derived plasmids, bacteriophages such as lambda, phage, retroviruses such as Moloney leukemia virus, and animal viruses such as vaccinia virus or baculovirus.

[0157] Useful promoters for such gene expression regulation include, for example, promoters for genes derived from viruses (cytomegalovirus, Moloney leukemia virus, JC virus, breast cancer virus etc.), and promoters for genes derived from various mammals (humans, rabbits, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice etc.) and birds (chickens etc.) (e.g., genes for albumin, insulin II, erythropoietin, endothelin, osteocalcin, muscular creatine kinase, platelet-derived growth factor beta, keratins K1, K10 and K14, collagen types I and II, atrial natriuretic factor, dopamine beta-hydroxylase, endothelial receptor tyrosine kinase (generally abbreviated Tic2), sodium-potassium adenosine triph-

osphorylase (generally abbreviated Na,K-ATPase), neurofilament light chain, metallothioneins I and IIA, metalloproteinase I tissue inhibitor, MHC class I antigen (generally abbreviated H-2L), smooth muscle alpha actin, polypeptide chain elongation factor 1 alpha (EF-1 alpha), beta actin, alpha and beta myosin heavy chains, myosin light chains 1 and 2, myelin base protein, serum amyloid component, myoglobin, renin etc.).

[0158] It is preferable that the above-mentioned vectors have a sequence for terminating the transcription of the desired messenger RNA in the transgenic animal (generally referred to as terminator); for example, gene expression can be manipulated using a sequence with such function contained in various genes derived from viruses, mammals and birds. Preferably, the simian virus SV40 terminator etc. are commonly used. Additionally, for the purpose of increasing the expression of the desired gene, the splicing signal and enhancer region of each gene, a portion of the intron of a eukaryotic organism gene may be ligated 5' upstream of the promoter region, or between the promoter region and the translational region, or 3' downstream of the translational region as desired.

[0159] A translational region for a protein of interest can be obtained using the entire or portion of genomic DNA of blood, kidney or fibroblast origin from various mammals (humans, rabbits, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice etc.) or of various commercially available genomic DNA libraries, as a starting material, or using complementary DNA prepared by a known method from RNA of blood, kidney or fibroblast origin as a starting material. Also, an exogenous gene can be obtained using complementary DNA prepared by a known method from RNA of human fibroblast origin as a starting material. All these translational regions can be utilized in transgenic animals.

[0160] To obtain the translational region, it is possible to prepare DNA incorporating an exogenous gene encoding the protein of interest in which the gene is ligated downstream of the above-mentioned promoter (preferably upstream of the translation termination site) as a gene construct capable of being expressed in the transgenic animal.

[0161] DNA constructs for random integration need not include regions of homology to mediate recombination. Where homologous recombination is desired, the DNA constructs will comprise at least a portion of the target gene with the desired genetic modification, and will include regions of homology to the target locus. Conveniently, markers for positive and negative selection are included. Methods for generating cells having targeted gene modifications through homologous recombination are known in the art. For various techniques for transfecting mammalian cells, see Keown et al. (1990) Methods in Enzymology 185:527-537.

[0162] The transgenic animal can be created by introducing a COXOB or GPI-1 gene construct into, for example, an unfertilized egg, a fertilized egg, a spermatozoon or a germinal cell containing a primordial germinal cell thereof, preferably in the embryogenic stage in the development of a non-human mammal (more preferably in the single-cell or fertilized cell stage and generally before the 8-cell phase), by standard means, such as the calcium phosphate method, the electric pulse method, the lipofection method, the agglutination method, the microinjection method, the particle gun

method, the DEAE-dextran method and other such method. Also, it is possible to introduce a desired COX6B or GPI-1 gene into a somatic cell, a living organ, a tissue cell, or the like, by gene transformation methods, and utilize it for cell culture, tissue culture etc. Furthermore, these cells may be fused with the above-described germinal cell by a commonly known cell fusion method to create a transgenic animal.

[0163] For embryonic stem (ES) cells, an ES cell line may be employed, or embryonic cells may be obtained freshly from a host, e.g. mouse, rat, guinea pig, etc. Such cells are grown on an appropriate fibroblast-feeder layer or grown in the presence of appropriate growth factors, such as leukemia inhibiting factor (LIF). When ES cells have been transformed, they may be used to produce transgenic animals. After transformation, the cells are plated onto a feeder layer in an appropriate medium. Cells containing the construct may be detected by employing a selective medium. After sufficient time for colonies to grow, they are picked and analyzed for the occurrence of homologous recombination or integration of the construct. Those colonies that are positive may then be used for embryo manipulation and blastocyst injection. Blastocysts are obtained from 4 to 6 week old superovulated females. The ES cells are trypsinized, and the modified cells are injected into the blastocoel of the blastocyst. After injection, the blastocysts are returned to each uterine horn of pseudopregnant females. Females are then allowed to go to term and the resulting litters screened for mutant cells having the construct. By providing for a different phenotype of the blastocyst and the ES cells, chimeric progeny can be readily detected. The chimeric animals are screened for the presence of the modified gene and males and females having the modification are mated to produce homozygous progeny. If the gene alterations cause lethality at some point in development, tissues or organs can be maintained as allogeneic or congenic grafts or transplants, or in in vitro culture.

[0164] Animals containing more than one transgene, such as allelic variants of COX6B and/or GPI-1 and/or other genes associated with cardiovascular disease can be made by sequentially introducing individual alleles into an animal in order to produce the desired phenotype (manifestation or predisposition to cardiovascular disease).

[0165] I. Effect of Allelic Variants on the Encoded Protein and Disease Related Phenotype

[0166] The effect of an allelic variant on a COX6B or GPI-1 protein (altered amount, stability, location and/or activity) can be determined according to methods known in the art. Alielic variants of the COX6B and GPI-1 genes can be assayed individually or in combination with other variants known to be associated with cardiovascular disease.

[0167] If the mutation is located in an intron, the effect of the mutation can be determined, e.g., by producing transpenic animals in which the allelic variant linked to lipid metabolism and/or cardiovascular disease has been introduced and in which the wild-type gene or predominant allele may have been knocked out. Comparison of the level of expression of the protein in the mice transgenic for the allelic variant with mice transgenic for the predominant allele will reveal whether the mutation results in increased or decreased synthesis of the associated protein and/or aberrant tissue distribution of the associated protein. Such analysis

could also be performed in cultured cells, in which the human variant allele gene is introduced and, e.g., replaces the endogenous gene in the cell. Thus, depending on the effect of the alteration a specific treatment can be administered to a subject having such a mutation. Accordingly, if the mutation results in decreased production of a COX6B or GPI-1 protein, the subject can be treated by administration of a compound which increases synthesis, such as by increasing COX6B or GPI-1 gene expression, and wherein the compound acts at a regulatory element different from the one which is mutated. Alternatively, if the mutation results in increased COX6B or GPI-1 protein levels, the subject can be treated by administration of a compound which reduces protein production, e.g., by reducing COX6B or GPI-1 gene expression or a compound which inhibits or reduces the activity of COX6B or GPI-1 protein.

[0168] J. Diagnostic and Prognostic Assays

[0169] Typically, an individual allelic variant that associates with a risk factor for cardiovascular disease will not be used in isolation as a prognosticator for a subject developing high cholesterol, low HDL or cardiovascular disease. An allelic variant typically will be one of a plurality of indicators that are utilized. The other indicators may be the manifestation of other risk factors for cardiovascular disease, e.g., family history, high blood pressure, weight, activity level, etc., or additional allelic variants in the same or other genes associated with altered lipid metabolism and/or cardiovascular disease.

[0170] Useful combinations of allelic variants of the COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene can be determined by examining combinations of variants of these genes, which are assayed individually or assayed simultaneously using multiplexing methods as described above or any other labelling method that allows different variants to be identified. In particular, variants of COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene may be assayed using kits (see below) or any of a variety microarrays known to those in the art. For example, oligonucleotide probes comprising the polymorphic regions surrounding any polymorphism in the COX6B or GPI-1 gene may be designed and fabricated using methods such as those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,492,806; 5,525,464; 5,695,940; 6,018,041; 6,025,136; WO 98/30883; WO 98/56954; WO99/09218; WO 00/58516; WO 00/58519, or references cited therein. Similarly one of skill in the art can determine useful combinations of allelic variants of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes along with variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

[0171] K. Pharmacogenomics

[0172] It is likely that subjects having one or more different allelic variants of the COX6B or GPI-1 polymorphic regions will respond differently to therapeutic drugs to treat cardiovascular disease or conditions. For example, there are numerous drugs available for lowering cholesterol levels: including lovastatin (MEVACOR; Merck & Co.), simvas-(XOCOR; Merck & Co.), dextrothyroxine tatin (CHOLOXIN; Knoll Pharmaceutical Co.), pamaqueside (Pfizer), cholestryramine (QUESTRAN; Bristol-Myers Squibb), colestipol (COLESTID; Pharmacia & Upjohn), acipomox (Pharmacia & Upjohn), fenofibrate (LIPIDIL), gemfibrozil Warner-Lambert), cerivastatin (LOPID; (LIPOBAY; Bayer), fluvastatin (LESCOL; Novartis), atorvastatin (LIPITOR, Warner-Lambert), etofylline clofibrate

(DUOLIP: Merckle (Germany)), probucol (LORELCO: Hoechst Marion Roussel), omacor (Pronova (Norway), etofibrate (Merz (Germany), clofibrate (ATROMID-S; Wyeth-Averst (AHP)), and niacin (numerous manufacturers). All patients do not respond identically to these drugs. Alleles of the COX6B or the GPI-1 gene which associate with altered lipid metabolism will be useful alone or in conjunction with markers in other genes associated with the development of cardiovascular disease to predict a subject's response to a therapeutic drug. For example, multiplex primer extension assays or microarrays comprising probes for alleles are useful formats for determining drug response. A correlation between drug responses and specific alleles or combinations of alleles of the COX6B or GPI-1 genes and other genes associated with cardiovascular disease can be shown, for example, by clinical studies wherein the response to specific drugs of subjects having different allelic variants of polymorphic regions of the COX6B or GPI-1 genes alone or in combination with allelic variants of other genes are compared. Such studies can also be performed using animal models, such as mice having various alleles and in which, e.g., the endogenous COX6B or GPI-1 genes have been inactivated such as by a knock-out mutation. Test drugs are then administered to the mice having different alleles and the response of the different mice to a specific compound is compared. Accordingly, assays, microarrays and kits are provided for determining the drug which will be best suited for treating a specific disease or condition in a subject based on the individual's genotype. For example, it will be possible to select drugs which will be devoid of toxicity, or have the lowest level of toxicity possible for treating a subject having a disease or condition, e.g., cardiovascular disease or high cholesterol or low HDL.

[0173] L. Kits

[0174] Kits can be used to indicate whether a subject is at risk of developing high cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease. The kits can also be used to determine if a subject who has high cholesterol or low HDL carries associated variants in the COX6B or GPI-1 genes or other cardiovascular disease-related genes. This information could be used, e.g., to optimize treatment of such individuals as a particular genotype may be associated with drug response.

[0175] In preferred embodiments, the kits comprise a probe or primer which is capable of hybridizing adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a OX6B or GPI-1 gene and thereby identifying whether the COX6B or GPI-1 gene contains an allelic variant which is associated with cardio-vascular disease. Primers or probes that specifically hybridize at or adjacent to the SNPs described in Tables 1-3 could be included. In particular, primers or probes which comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs.: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118 could be included in the kits. The kits preferably further comprise instructions for use in carrying out assays, interpreting results and diagnosing a subject as having a predisposition toward developing high cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease.

[0176] Preferred kits for amplifying a region of a COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene, or other genes associated with cardiovascular disease (such as those listed in Table 3) comprise two primers which flank a polymorphic region of the gene of interest. For example primers can comprise the sequences of

SEQ ID NOs.: 3, 4, 8, 9, 41, 42, 46, 47, 51, 52, 56, 57, 61, 62, 66, 67, 71, 72, 76, 77, 81, 82, 86, 87, 91, 92, 96, 97, 101, 102, 106, 107, 111, 112, 116, and 117. For other assays, primers or probes hybridize to a polymorphic region or 5' or 3' to a polymorphic region depending on which strand of the target nucleic acid is used. For example, specific probes and primers comprise sequences designated as SEQ ID NOs: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118. Those of skill in the art can synthesize primers and probes which hybridize adjacent to or at the polymorphic regions described in TABLES 1-3 and other SNPs in genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

[0177] Yet other kits comprise at least one reagent necessary to perform an assay. For example, the kit can comprise an enzyme, such as a nucleic acid polymerase. Alternatively the kit can comprise a buffer or any other necessary reagent.

[0178] Yet other kits comprise microarrays of probes to detect allelic variants of COX6B, GPI-1, and other genes associated with cardiovascular disease. The kits further comprise instructions for their use and interpreting the results.

[0179] The following examples are included for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The practice of methods and development of the products provided herein employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of cell biology, cell culture, molecular biology, transgenic biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, for example, Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed., ed. by Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: 1989); DNA Cloning, Volumes I and II (D. N. Glover ed., 1985); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (M. J. Gait ed., 1984); Mullis et al. U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,195; Nucleic Acid Hybridization (B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins eds. 1984); Transcription and Translation (B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins eds. 1984); Culture of Animal Cells (R. I. Freshney, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1987); Immobilized Cells and Enzymes (IRL Press, 1986); B. Perbal, A Practical Guide To Molecular Cloning (1984); the treatise, Methods In Enzymology (Academic Press, Inc., New York); Gene Transfer Vectors For Mammalian Cells (J. H. Miller and M. P. Calos eds., 1987, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory); Methods In Enzymology, Vols. 154 and 155 (Wu et al. eds., Immunochemical Methods In Cell and Molecular Biology (Mayer and Walker, eds., Academic Press, London, 1987); Handbook of Experimental Immunology, Volumes I-IV (D. M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell, eds., 1986); Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986).

EXAMPLE 1

[0180] Isolation of DNA from Blood Samples of a Stratified Population

[0181] Blood samples were obtained from a population of unrelated Caucasian women between the ages of 18-79 (average age-48). The women had, no response to media campaigns, attended the Twin Research Unit at the St. Thomas Hospital in London, England. For current purposes, only one member of a twin pair was used to insure that all observations were independent. Blood samples from 1400 unrelated individuals were measured for levels of choles-

terol and HDL. Cholesterol and HDL level in blood samples were quantitated using standard assay methods.

[0182] The population was stratified into pools of 200 people, which represented the lower extreme and the upper extreme for serum levels of cholesterol and HDL.

Cholesterol

Pool 1: Individuals were considered to have low cholesterol (0.12–3.6 mmoles/L).

Pool 2: Individuals were considered to have high cholesterol (5.25–11.57 mmoles/L).

HDL

Pool 3: Individuals were considered to have low levels of HDL (0.240-1.11 mmoles/L)
Pool 4: Individuals were considered to have high levels

Pool 4: Individuals were considered to have high leve of HDL (2.10–3.76 mmoles/L).

[0183] DNA Extraction Protocol

[0184] DNA was extracted from blood samples of each of the pools by utilizing the following protocol.

[0185] Section 1

- [0186] 1. Blood was extracted into EDTA tubes.
- [0187] 2. Blood sample was spun at 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes in a clinical centrifuge.
- [0188] 3. The buffy coat (the leukocytes, a yellowish layer of cells on top of the red blood cells) was removed and pooled into a 1 ml conical tube.
- [0189] 4. 0.9% saline was added to fill the tube and resuspend the leucocytes. Sample were immediately further processed or stored at 4° C. for 24 hrs.
- [0190] 5. The sample was spun at 2,500 rpm for 10 minutes.
- [0191] 6. The buffy coat was again removed as cleanly as possible leaving behind any red cells, the sample was suspended in red cell lysis buffer and left for 20 minutes at 4° C.
- [0192] 7. The sample was spun again at 2,500 rpm for 10 minutes. If a pellet of unlysed red cells remained lying above the leucocytes the treatment with red cell lysis buffer was repeated.
- [0193] 8. The leucocyte pellet was resuspended in 2 ml 0.9% saline.
- [0194] 9. The DNA was liberated by the addition of leucocyte lysis buffer—the tube was capped and gently inverted several times, until the liquid became viscous with DNA. The samples were handled with care to avoid shearing and damage to the DNA.
- [0195] 10. Samples were frozen for storage prior to full extraction.

[0196] Section 2

[0197] 11. 2 ml of 5 M sodium perchlorate was added to the thawed sample and mixed by inversion. The sample was heated to 60° C. for 30-40 minutes to fully denature proteins.

- [0198] 12. An equal volume of chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1) was added at room temperature and the sample mixed for 10 minutes.
- [0199] 13. The sample was spun without a break at 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes.
- [0200] 14. The top aqueous phase was removed into a clean tube and two volumes of cold 100% ethanol added and mixed by inversion to precipitate DNA.
- [0201] 15. The DNA was removed using a sterile loop and resuspended in 1-5 ml TE buffer depending on the DNA yield.
- [0202] 16. The optical density was measured at 260 and 280 nm to check yield and purity of the DNA sample. For use in Examples 2 and 3, all DNA had an absorbance ratio of 1.6 at 260/280, a total yield of 32 μ g and a concentration of 10 ng/ μ l. If initial purity levels were unacceptable a re-extraction was carried out (sections 12-15 above).

EXAMPLE 2

[0203] Detection of an Association Between an SNP at Position 86 of the Human COX6B Gene and High Cholesterol

[0204] DNA samples (as prepared in Example 1), representing 200 women, from the lower extreme, pool 1 (low levels of cholesterol) and the upper extreme, pool 2 (high levels of cholesterol) were amplified and analyzed for genetic differences using a MassEXTENDTM assay detection method. For each pool, single nucleotide polymorphisms were examined throughout the entire genome to detect differences in allelic frequency of a variant allele between the pools.

[0205] PCR Amplification of Samples from Pools 1 and 2

[0206] PCR primers were synthesized by Operon (Alameda, Calif.) using phosphoramidite chemistry. Amplification of the COX6B target sequence was carried out in two 50 µl PCR reactions with 100 ng of pooled human genomic DNA, obtained as described in Example 1, taken from samples in pool 1 or pool 2, although amounts ranging from 100 ng to 1 ug could be used. Individual DNA concentrations within the pooled samples were present in equal concentration with a final concentration of 0.5 ng. Each reaction contained 1×PCR buffer (Qiagen, Valencia, Calif.), 200 µM dNTPs, 1U Hotstar Taq polymerase (Qiagen, Valencia, Calif.), 4 mM MgCl2, and 25 pmols of the long primer containing both the universal primer sequence and the target specific sequence 5'-AGCGGATAA-CAATTTCACACAGGTAGTCTGGTTCTGGTTGGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 4), 2 pmoles of the short primer 5'-AGGAT-TCAGCACCATGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 3) and 10 pmoles of a biotinylated universal primer complementary to the 5' end of the PCR amplicon 5'-AGCGGATAACAATTTCACA-CAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 121). Alternatively, the biotinylated universal primer could be 5'-GGCGCACGCCTCCACG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 122). After an initial round of amplification with the target with the specific forward (long) and reverse primer (short), the 5' biotinylated universal primer then hybridized and acted as a reverse primer thereby introducing a 3' biotin capture moiety into the molecule. The amplification protocol results in a 5'-biotinylated double stranded

DNA amplicon and dramatically reduces the cost of high throughput genotyping by eliminating the need to 5' biotin label each forward primer used in a genotyping. Thermal cycling was performed in 0.2 mL tubes or 96 well plate using an MJ Research Thermal Cycler (Waltham, Mass.) (calculated temperature) with the following cycling parameters: 94° C. for 5 min; 45 cycles: 94° C for 20 sec, 56° C. for 30 sec, 72° C. for 60 sec; 72° C. 3 min.

[0207] Immobilization of DNA

[0208] The 50 μ l PCR reaction was added to 25 μ l of streptavidin coated magnetic bead (Dynal, Lake Success, N-Y) prewashed three times and resuspended in 1 M NH₄Cl, 0.06 M NH₄OH. The PCR amplicons were allowed to bind to the beads for 15 minutes at room temperature. The beads were then collected with a magnet and the supernatant containing unbound DNA was removed. The unbound strand was released from the double stranded amplicons by incubation in 100 mM NaOH and washing of the beads three times with 10 mM Tris pH 8.0.

[0209] Genotyping

[0210] The frequency of the alleles at position 86 in the COX6B gene was measured using the MassEXTEND™ assay and MALDI-TOF. The SNP identified at position 86 of COX6B in the GenBank sequence is represented as a C to T transversion. The MassEXTEND™ assay used detected the sequence of the complementary strand, thus the SNP was represented as G to A in the primer extension products. The DNA coated magnetic beads were resuspended in 26 mM Tris-HCL pH 9.5, 6.5 mM MgCl₂ and 50 mM each of dTTPs and 50 mM each of ddCTP, ddATP, ddGTP, 2.5 U of a thermostable DNA polymerase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, N.J.) and 20 pmoles of a template specific oligonucleotide primer 5'-AATCAAGAACTACAAGAC-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 5) (Operon, Alameda, Calif.). Primer extension occurred with three cycles of oligonucleotide primer hybridization and extension. The extension products were analyzed after denaturation from the template with 50 mM NH₄Cl and transfer of 150 nl of each sample to a silicon chip preloaded with 150 nl of H3PA (3-hydroxy picolinic acid) (Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, Mo.) matrix material. The sample material was allowed to crystallize and analyzed by MALDI-TOF (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, Mass.; PerSeptive, Foster City, Calif.). The mass of the primer used in the MassEXTEND™ reaction was 5493.70 daltons. The predominant allele is extended by the addition of ddC, which has a mass of 5766.90 daltons. The allelic variant results in the addition of dT and ddG to the primer to produce an extension product having a mass of 6111.10 daltons.

[0211] In addition to being analyzed as part of a pool, each individual sample (0.5 ng) was amplified as described above and analyzed individually using a MassEXTEND[™] reaction as described above.

[0212] Pooled populations of women (200 women per pool) with high cholesterol (pool 2) showed an increase in the frequency of the A allele at nucleotide position 86 of COX6B as compared with those with low levels of cholesterol (pool 1) (see FIG. 1). The association of this allelic variant of the COX6B gene with high cholesterol gave a statistically significant value of 14.30 using a 1-degree-of-freedom chi-squared test of association. In other words, the increase of 2.75% to 9.05% is significant, with a p value of

0.000156 (see FIG. 1). The genotype of each of the individuals in the pooled population was also determined by carrying out MassEXTEND™ reactions on each DNA samples individually. These analysis confirmed the pooling data showing that there was an increase in the frequency of the A allele of 2.27% to 9.93%, (p=0.0000061). The genotypes in pool 2 showed a decrease in the homozygous GG genotype from 95.4% to 82.35% and an increase in the heterozygous GA genotype from 4.55% to 15.44%. None of the individuals with low levels of serum cholesterol exhibited the homozygous AA genotype.

EXAMPLE 3

[0213] Detection of an Association Between an SNP at Position 2577 of the Human GPI-1 Gene and Low HDL

[0214] DNA samples (as prepared in Example 1), representing 200 women, from pool 3 (low level of HDL) and pool 4 (high levels of HDL) were amplified and analyzed for genetic differences using a MassEXTEND™ detection method. For each pool, SNPs were examined throughout the genome to detect differences in allelic frequency of variant alleles between the pools.

[0215] PCR Amplification of Samples from Pools 3 and 4

[0216] PCR primers were synthesized by Operon (Alameda, Calif.) using phosphoramidite chemistry. Amplification of the GPI-1 target sequence was carried out in single 50 µl PCR reaction with 100 ng of pooled human genomic DNA (200 samples), obtained as described in Example 1, taken from samples in pool 3 or pool 4, although amounts ranging from 100 ng to 1 ug could be used. Individual DNA concentrations within the pooled samples were present in equal concentration with the final concentration of 0.5 ng. Each reaction contained 1xPCR buffer (Qiagen, Valencia, Calif.), 200 uM dNTPs, 1U Hotstar Taq polymerase (Qiagen, Valencia, Calif.), 4 mM MgCl₂, and 25 pmols of the forward primer containing both the universal primer sequence and the target specific short sequence 5'-AGCAGGGCTTCCTCCTTC-3' (SEO ID NO.: 8) 2 pmoles of the long primer 5'-AGCGGATAACAATTTCA-CACAGGTGACCCAGCCGTACCTATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 9) and 10 pmoles of a biotinylated universal primer complementary to the 5' end of the PCR amplicon 5'-AGCG-GATAACAATTTCACACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 121). After an initial round of amplification with the target with the specific forward (long) and reverse primer (short), the 5' biotinylated universal primer then hybridized and acted as a reverse primer thereby introducing a 3' biotin capture moiety into the molecule. The amplification protocol results in a 5'-biotinylated double stranded DNA amplicon and dramatically reduces the cost of high throughput genotyping by eliminating the need to 5' biotin label each forward primer used in a genotyping. Thermal cycling was performed in 0.2 mL tubes or 96 well plate using an MJ Research Thermal Cycler (Watham, Mass.) (calculated temperature) with the following cycling parameters: 94° C. for 5 min; 45 cycles: 94° C. for 20 sec, 56° C. for 30 sec, 72° C. for 60 sec; 72° C. 3 min.

[0217] Immobilization of DNA

[0218] The 50 μ l PCR reaction was added to 25 μ l of streptavidin coated magnetic bead (Dynal, Lake Success, N.Y.) prewashed three times and resuspended in 1 M NH₄Cl,

0.06 M NH₄OH. The PCR amplicons were allowed to bind to the beads for 15 minutes at room temperature. The beads were then collected with a magnet and the supernatant containing unbound DNA was removed. The unbound strand was released from the double stranded amplicons by incubation in 100 mM NaOH and washing of the beads three times with 10 mM Tris pH 8.0.

[0219] Genotyping

[0220] The frequency of the alleles at position 2577 in the GPI-1 gene was measured using the MassEXTEND™ assay and MALDI-TOF. The SNP identified at position 2577 of GPI-1 in the GenBank sequence is represented as a G to A transversion. The MassEXTEND™ assay used detected this sequence, thus the SNP was represented as C to T in the primer extension products. The DNA coated magnetic beads were resuspended in 26 mM Tris-HCL pH 9.5, 6.5 mM MgCl and 50 mM each of dTTPs and 50 mM each of ddCTP, ddATP, ddGTP, 2.5 U of a thermostable DNA polymerase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, N.J.) and 20 pmoles of a template specific oligonucleotide primer 5'-AAGGGAGACAGATTTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 10) (Operon, Alameda, Calif.). Primer extension occurred with three cycles of oligonucleotide primer hybridization and extension. The extension products were analyzed after denaturation from the template with 50 mM NH₄Cl and transfer of 150 nl each sample to a silicon chip preloaded with 150 nl of H3PA matrix material. The sample material was allowed to crystallize and analyzed by MALDI-TOF (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, Mass.; PerSeptive, Foster City, Calif.). The mass of the primer used in the MassEXTEND™ reaction was 561 2.70 daltons. The predominant allele is extended by the addition of ddC, which has a mass of 5885,90 daltons. The allelic variant results in the addition of dT and ddG to the primer to produce an extension product having a mass of 6230.10 daltons.

[0221] In addition to being analyzed as a pool, each individual sample (0.5 ng) was amplified as described above and analyzed individually using the MassEXTEND™ reaction as described above.

[0222] Pooled populations of women (200 women per pool) with low HDL (pool 3) showed an increase in the T allele of 11.33% at nucleotide position 2577 as compared with those with high levels of HDL (pool 4). The association of this allelic variant of the GPI-1 gene with low HDL gave a statistically significant value of 15.04 using a 1-degreeof-freedom chi-squared test of association. In other words, the increase of 16.23% to 27.57% is significant, with a p value of 0.0001064 (see FIG. 2). The genotype of each of the individuals in the pooled population was also determined by carrying out individual MassEXTEND™ reactions on individual DNA samples. These analysis confirmed the pooling data showing that there was an increase in the frequency of the T allele of 19.49% to 26.1%, (p=0.024). The measured genotypes in pool 3 showed a decrease in the homozygous CC genotype from 65.24% to 54.21% and an increase in the heterozygous CT genotype from 30.51% to 39.25%. The homozygous TT genotypes increased 2.3%.

[0223] Since modifications will be apparent to those of skill in this art, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

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485 490 495 Tyr Ser Leu Gly Leu Arg Leu Cys Arg Pro Tyr Arg Leu Ala Ala Gly 500 505 500 Val Lys Phe Arg Val Leu Arg His Glu Ala Ser Arg Pro Leu Arg Leu		Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Val		Thr	Leu	Leu	Arg		Leu	Val	Val	Ala	
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Val Lys Phe Arg Val Leu Arg His Glu Ala Ser Arg Pro Leu Arg Leu 515 520 525	Tyr	ser	Leu		Leu	Arg	Leu	Cys		Pro	Tyr	Arg	Leu		Ala	Gly
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octgataaco atg ctg gct gcc aca gtc ctg acc ctg gcc ctg ctg ggc 169 Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly 1 5 10
aat god dat god tgo too aaa ggo aco tog cac gag goa ggo ato gtg Asn Ala His Ala Cys Ser Lys Gly Thr Ser His Glu Ala Gly Ile Val 15 20 25
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	gat Asp															553	
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	cga Arg 175															697	
	acc Thr															745	
	atc Ile															793	
	ctt Leu															841	
ccc Pro	gtc Val	atc Ile 240	aca Thr	gcc Ala	tcc Ser	tac Tyr	ctg Leu 245	gag Glu	toc Ser	cat His	cac His	аад Lув 250	ggt Gly	cat His	ttc Phe	889	
	tac Tyr 255															937	
	ctg Leu															985	
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	agc Ser															1081	
	aac Asn															1129	
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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapien

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Gln Thr Ala Phe Gln Arg Ala Ser Tyr Pro Asp Ile Thr Gly Glu Lys 50

Ala Met Met Leu Leu Gly Gln Val Lys Tyr Gly Leu His Asn Ile Gln 65 70 75 80

Ile Ser His Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Ser Gln Val Glu Leu Val Glu Ala 85 90 95

Thr Leu Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Thr Thr Ala Trp Trp Leu Gly Ile Asp Gln

		115					120					125			
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Gln L 145	eu	Thr	Сув	Asp	Ser 150	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Thr 155	Asp	Ala	Pro	Asp	Cys 160
Tyr L	eu	Ser	Phe	His 165	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu	His 170	Leu	Gln	Gly	Glu	Arg 175	Glu
Pro G	ly	Trp	11e 180	Lys	Gln	Leu	Phe	Thr 185	Asn	Phe	Ile	Ser	Phe 190	Thr	Leu
Lys L	eu	Val 195	Leu	Lys	Gly	Gln	11e 200	Сув	Lує	Glu	Ile	Asn 205	Val	Ile	Ser
Asn I	1e 10	Met	Ala	Asp	Phe	Val 215	Gln	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ala 220	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser
Asp G 225	ly	Asp	Ile	Gly	Val 230	Asp	Ile	Ser	Leu	Thr 235	Gly	Asp	Pro	Val	Ile 240
Thr A	la	Ser	Туг	Leu 245	Glu	Ser	His	His	Lys 250	Gly	His	Phe	Ile	Tyr 255	Lys
Asn V	al	Ser	Glu 260	Авр	Leu	Pro	Leu	Pro 265	Thr	Phe	Ser	Pro	Thr 270	Leu	Leu
Gly A		Ser 275	Arg	Met	Leu	Tyr	Phe 280	Trp	Phe	Ser	Glu	Arg 285	Val	Phe	His
Ser L 2	eu 90	Ala	Lys	Val	Ala	Phe 295	Gln	Авр	Gly	Arg	Leu 300	Met	Leu	Ser	Leu
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Leu L	eu	Asp	Phe	Gln 405	Ile	Thr	Pro	Lys	Thr 410	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Thr 415	Glu
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Val G	ly	Ile 435	Pro	Glu	Val	Met	ser 440	Arg	Leu	Glu	Val	Val 445	Phe	Thr	Ala
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Ile I 465	le	Thr	Arg	Asp	Gly 470	Phe	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gln 475	Met	Asp	Phe	Gly	Phe 480
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ctg Leu	acc Thr	gcc Ala 20	tcc Ser	cgc Arg	gga Gly	GJÅ āāā	gtg Val 25	gcc Ala	gcc Ala	gcc Ala	gac Asp	caa Gln 30	aga Arg	aga Arg	gat Asp	273
					agt Ser											321
gct Ala 50	gag Glu	gac Asp	act Thr	tgc Cys	cac His 55	ctc Leu	att Ile	ccc Pro	gga Gly	gta Val 60	gca Ala	gag Glu	tcc Ser	gtg Val	get. Ala 65	369
acc Thr	tgt C y s	cat His	ttc Phe	aat Asn 70	cac His	agc Ser	agc Ser	aaa Lys	acc Thr 75	ttc Phe	atg Met	gtg Val	atc Ile	cat His 80	ggc Gly	417
tgg Trp	acg Thr	gta Val	aca Thr 85	gga Gl y	atg Met	tat Tyr	gag Glu	agt Ser 90	tgg Trp	gtg Val	cca Pro	aaa Lys	ctt Leu 95	gtg Val	gcc Ala	465
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ctg Leu 130	gtg Val	gga Gly	cag Gln	gat Asp	gtg Val 135	gcc Ala	egg Arg	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aac Asn 140	tgg Trp	atg Met	gag Glu	gag Glu	gag Glu 145	609
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gcc Ala	cat His	gct Ala	gct Ala 165	ggc Gly	att Ile	gca Ala	gga Gly	agt Ser 170	ctg Leu	acc Thr	aat Asn	aag Lys	aaa Lys 175	gtc Val	aac Asn	705
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gcc Ala	ccg Pro 195	agt Ser	cgt Arg	ctt Leu	tct Ser	cct Pro 200	gat Asp	gat Asp	gca Ala	gat Asp	ttt Phe 205	gta Val	gac Asp	gtc Val	tta Leu	801
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Thr Ala Glu Asp Thr Cys His Leu Ile Pro Gly Val Ala Glu Ser Val 50 55

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapien

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Lys	Leu 130	val	Gly	Gln	Asp	Val 135	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ile	Asn 140	Trp	Met	Glu	Glu
Glu 145	Phe	Asn	туг	Pro	Leu 150	Авр	Asn	V al	His	Leu 155	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Leu 160
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Arg	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ser 325	Ser	Lys	Met	Tyr	Leu 330	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ser	Gln 335	Met
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Glu	Leu	Leu	Met	Leu 405	Lys	Leu	Lys	Trp	Lys 410	Ser	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Phe 415	Ser
Trp	Ser	Asp	Trp 420	Trp	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly 425	Phe	Ala	Ile	Gln	Lys 430	Ile	Arg
Val	Lys	Ala 435	Gly	Glu	Thr	Gln	Lys 440	Lys	Val	Ile	Phe	С у в 445	Ser	Arg	Glu
Lys	Val 450	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Lys 455	Gly	Lys	Ala	Pro	Ala 460	Val	Phe	Val	Lys
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tto otg aag goo gtg gto otg aco otg goo otg gtg got gto goo gga 165 Phe Leu Lys Ala Val Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Val Ala Gly 5 10 15
goc agg got gag gto agt got gac cag gtg goc aca gtg atg tgg gac 213 Ala Arg Ala Glu Val Ser Ala Asp Gln Val Ala Thr Val Met Trp Asp 20 25 30
tac tto ago cag otg ago aac aat goo aag gag goo gtg gaa cat oto 261 Tyr Phe Ser Gln Leu Ser Asn Asn Ala Lys Glu Ala Val Glu His Leu 35 40
oag aaa tot gaa oto aoc oag oaa oto aat goo oto tto oag gac aaa 309 Gln Lys Ser Glu Leu Thr Gln Gln Leu Asn Ala Leu Phe Gln Asp Lys 50 65
ctt gga gaa gtg aac act tac gca ggt gac ctg cag aag aag ctg gtg 357 Leu Gly Glu Val Asn Thr Tyr Ala Gly Asp Leu Gln Lys Lys Leu Val 70 75 80
ccc ttt gcc acc gag ctg cat gaa cgc ctg gcc aag gac tcg gag aaa 405 Pro Phe Ala Thr Glu Leu His Glu Arg Leu Ala Lys Asp Ser Glu Lys 85 90 95
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	gag Glu															444	
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Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala Ala Gln Ala Arg Leu Gly Ala Asp Met Glu Asp
Val Cys Gly Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Glu Val Gln Ala Met Leu
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Gly Gln Ser Thr Glu Glu Leu Arg Val Arg Leu Ala Ser His Leu Arg 145 150 155 160
Lys Leu Arg Lys Arg Leu Leu Arg Asp Ala Asp Asp Leu Gln Lys Arg 165 170 175
Leu Ala Val Tyr Gln Ala Gly Ala Arg Glu Gly Ala Glu Arg Gly Leu
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Arg Ala Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Leu Gln Glu Arg
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							gag Glu										684
							gtg Val										732
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Gln Pro	Val 115	Asn	Val	Gly	Leu	Val 120	Asp	Trp	Ile	Thr	Leu 125	Ala	нів	Авр
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							atc Ile									339
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<220 221</222</223</223</224</224</225</225</226</226</226</227</226</227</228</228</228</228</228</228</228</td <td>)> FE > NA > LO > LO > OT </td> <td>EATUR AME/K CCATI FHER APOB) EQUEN EQUEN EGG 9 AGC 6 Met 1</td> <td>E: (EY: (ON: INFO (CE: (gaco (aggo (</td> <td>CDS (129)RMAT 31 etgag geogo Pro ctg Leu</td> <td>gg gg eg ag g ccg p Pro</td> <td>getga getga getga gecg gecg agg Arc 5 ctg Leu</td> <td>elect ngtgo gaggo g eco g Pro ctg Leu</td> <td>c cat c cat c gcg Ala gcg Ala</td> <td>gccq gctq Let ggc Gly</td> <td>ggt gcag g cto 1 Lei gcc Ala 25</td> <td>tgct cccs g gcc 1 Als 1(agg Arg</td> <td>gccq aggaq g ctq a Lei) gcc Ala</td> <td>get o gec o g cto g cto gaa Glu</td> <td>gagga geeca g gee n Ala gag Glu</td> <td>agooog cacege g ctg a Leu gaa Glu 30</td> <td>60 120 170</td>)> FE > NA > LO > LO > OT	EATUR AME/K CCATI FHER APOB) EQUEN EQUEN EGG 9 AGC 6 Met 1	E: (EY: (ON: INFO (CE: (gaco (aggo (CDS (129)RMAT 31 etgag geogo Pro ctg Leu	gg gg eg ag g ccg p Pro	getga getga getga gecg gecg agg Arc 5 ctg Leu	elect ngtgo gaggo g eco g Pro ctg Leu	c cat c cat c gcg Ala gcg Ala	gccq gctq Let ggc Gly	ggt gcag g cto 1 Lei gcc Ala 25	tgct cccs g gcc 1 Als 1(agg Arg	gccq aggaq g ctq a Lei) gcc Ala	get o gec o g cto g cto gaa Glu	gagga geeca g gee n Ala gag Glu	agooog cacege g ctg a Leu gaa Glu 30	60 120 170
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							aac Asn									506	
							gcc Ala									554	
							cct Pro 150									602	
							gtt Val									650	
							gtg Val									698	
							aat Asn									746	
Arg	Asp	Leu	Gly 210	Gln	Сув	Asp	aga Arg	Phe 215	Lys	Pro	Ile	Arg	Thr 220	Gly	Ile	794	
Ser	Pro	Leu 225	Ala	Leu	Ile	Lув	ggc Gly 230	Met	Thr	Arg	Pro	Leu 235	Ser	Thr	Leu	842	
Ile	Ser 240	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Сув 245	cag Gln	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asp 250	Ala	Lys	Arg	Lys	890	
His 255	Val	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ile 260	Cys	aag Lys	Glu	Gln	His 265	Leu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Phe 270	938	
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Thr	Lys	Lys 305	Met	Gly	Leu	Ala	Phe 310	Glu	Ser	Thr	Lys	Ser 315	Thr	Ser	Pro	1082	
Pro	Lys 320	Gln	Ala	Glu	Ala	Val 325	ttg Leu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Gln 330	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	1130	
Leu 335	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Gln 340	Asn	atc Ile	Gln	Arg	Ala 345	Asn	Leu	Phe	Asn	Lys 350	1178	
Leu	Val	Thr	G1u	Leu 355	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ser	360	Glu	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser 365	Leu	1226	
Leu	Pro	Gln	Leu 370	Ile	Glu	Val	tee	5er 375	Pro	Ile	Thr	Leu	Gln 380	Ala	Leu	1274	
Val	Gln	Сув 385	Gly	Gln	Pro	Gln	tgc Cys 390	Ser	Thr	His	Ile	Leu 395	Gln	Trp	Leu	1322	
aaa	cgt	gtg	cat	gcc	aac	ccc	ctt	ctg	ata	gat	gtg	gtc	acc	tac	ctg	1370	

													COII	CIII	ueu			
L	ys	Arg 400	Val	His	Ala	Asn	Pro 405	Leu	Leu	Ile	Asp	Val 410	Val	Thr	Tyr	Leu		
V								tca Ser									1418	
A	ac sn	atg Met	gcg Ala	agg Arg	gat Asp 435	cag Gln	ege Arg	agc Ser	cga Arg	gcc Ala 440	acc Thr	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gcg Ala	ctg Leu 445	agc Ser	1466	
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								ctg Leu 470									1562	
								tat Tyr									1610	
Me								tta Leu									1658	
								aag Lys									1706	
								atg Met									1754	
								gat Asp 550									1802	
								atg Met									1850	
A								cca Pro									1898	
								gcc Ala									1946	
g: A:	at sp	atc Ile	caa Gln	gat Asp 610	ctg Leu	aaa Lys	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 615	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	gct Ala	ctg Leu	ааа Lys 620	gaa Glu	tct Ser	1994	
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	eu							cca Pro									2090	
I.								gat Asp									2138	
Se	gc er	atg Met	ctg Leu	aaa Lys	act Thr 675	acc Thr	ctc Leu	act Thr	gcc Ala	ttt Phe 680	gga Gly	ttt Phe	gct Ala	tca Ser	get Ala 685	gac Asp	2186	
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		cac His														2378		
		gga Gly														2426		
		gaa Glu														2474		
		ggt Gly 785														2522		
		atg Met														2570		
Glu 815	Va1	atc Ile	Arg	Lys	Gly 820	Ser	Lys	Asn	Asp	Phe 825	Phe	Leu	His	Tyr	Tle 830	2618		
Phe	Met	gag Glu	Asn	Ala 835	Phe	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr 840	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gln 845	Leu	2666		
Gln	Ile	tct Ser	850	Ser	Gly	Val	Ile	Ala 855	Pro	Gly	Ala	Lys	A1a 860	Gly	Val	2714		
Lys	Leu	gaa Glu 865	Val	Ala	Asn	Met	Gln 870	Ala	Glu	Leu	Val	Ala 875	Lys	Pro	Ser	2762		
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Pro	Ser	cca Pro	Lys 930	Arg	Pro	Val	Lys	Leu 935	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Asn 940	Thr	Leu	2954		
His	Leu	gtc Val 945	Ser	Thr	Thr	Lys	Thr 950	Glu	Val	Ile	Pro	Pro 955	Leu	Ile	Glu	3002 3050		
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Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Leu 99!	Thr 5	Gly	Asp	Thr	Arg	Leu)	Glu	Leu	Glu	Leu 100	Arg 5			
CCT	aca	gga	gag	att	gag	cag	tat	tct	gtc	agc	gca	acc	tat	gag	CtC	3194		

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	cag Gln					ser					Ile					3338
	gac Asp				Ile					Asp					Gly	3386
	acg Thr			Arg					Ile					Ile		3434
	gtc Val		Leu					Ser					Glu			3482
	atc Ile 1120	Lys					Ile					Ala				3530
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	cat His			Glu					Phe					Gly		3674
	gta Val		Thr			Met		Ser					Asp			3722
	tat Tyr 1200	Pro					Met					Leu				3770
	gtc Val					Met					Val					3818
	gtt Val				Ser					Ala					Pro	3866
Tyr	acc Thr	Gln	Thr 1250	Leu)	Gln	Asp	His	Leu 1255	Asn	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu 1260	Phe	Asn	3914
Leu	cag Gln	Asn 1265	Met	Gly	Leu	Pro	Asp 1270	Phe	His	Ile	Pro	Glu 1275	Asn	Leu	Phe	3962
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	att Ile					Pro					Ser					4058
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	nr Val Arg Thr Pro 315	Ala Leu His Phe 1320	Lys Ser Val 1325	
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	a ctg caa gtg cct In Leu Gln Val Pro 1350		Leu Asp Leu	4202
	ac age aac ttg tac yr Ser Asn Leu Tyr 1365			4250
	ge aca gae cat tte ar Thr Asp His Phe 1380			4298
Met Lys Ala Asp Se	et gtg gtt gac ctg er Val Val Asp Leu 195			4346
	ea tat gac cac aag nr Tyr Asp His Lys 1415			4394
	go cac aaa ttt ota og His Lys Phe Leu 1430		Lys Phe Ser	4442
	et gga aac aac cca eu Gly Asn Asn Pro 1445			4490
tte gat gea tet ag Phe Asp Ala Ser Se 1455	gt too tgg gga coa er Ser Trp Gly Pro 1460	cag atg tct gct Gln Met Ser Ala 1465	tca gtt cat Ser Val His 1470	4538
Leu Asp Ser Lys Ly	ng aaa cag cat ttg ys Lys Gln His Leu 175	ttt gtc aaa gaa Phe Val Lys Glu 1480	gtc aag att Val Lys Ile 1485	4586
	ga gto tot tog tto ng Val Ser Ser Phe 1495			4634
	gg gat cet aac act rg Asp Pro Asn Thr 1510		Gly Glu Ser	4682
	nc toc toc tac ctc on Ser Ser Tyr Leu 1525			4730
	at gga acc ctc tcc sp Gly Thr Leu Ser 1540			4778
Gln Ser Gly Ile Il	et aaa aat act get le Lys Asn Thr Ala 555			4826
	aa tet gae aee aat 78 Ser Asp Thr Asn 1575			4874
	ng gat atg acc ttc at Asp Met Thr Phe 1590		Ala Leu Leu	4922
	ng get gat tae gag In Ala Asp Tyr Glu 1605			4970
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tca gac tca ctg cat ttc Ser Asp Ser Leu His Phe 1890			5834
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Leu Trp Gly Glu His 1920	Thr Gly Gln Leu Ty 1925	Ser Lys Phe Leu Leu Lys 1930	
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	Ser Arg Lys Ser Il	agt gca gct ctt gaa cac Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu His O 1965	6026
aaa gtc agt gcc ctg Lys Val Ser Ala Leu 1970	ctt act cca gct ga Leu Thr Pro Ala Gl 1975	cag aca ggc acc tgg aaa Gln Thr Gly Thr Trp Lys 1980	6074
		ago cag gac ttg gat gct Ser Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala 1995	6122
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		gaa aaa cta tot caa ctg Glu Lys Leu Ser Gln Leu 2170	6650
		att aaa gat agt tat gat Tle Lys Asp Ser Tyr Asp 2185 2190	6698
	Ile Ala Ile Ala As	att att gat gaa atc att Ile Ile Asp Glu Ile Ile 0 2205	6746
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gta aaa aca atc cat	gat cta cat ttg tt	att gaa aat att gat ttt	6842

Val Lys Thr Ile His 2225	s Asp Leu His Leu Phe 2230	Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe 2235	
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		aaa ctg cag cag ctt aag Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys 2265 2270	6938
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		ttg get cac atg aag gee Leu Ala His Met Lys Ala 2505 2510	7658
	r Leu Glu Asp Thr Arg	gac cga atg tat caa atg Asp Arg Met Tyr Gln Met 2525	7706
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Asp Ile Gln Gln Glu 2530	Leu Gln Arg Tyr Leu 2535	Ser Leu Val Gly Gln Val 2540	
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2560	2565	2570	7000
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		ttt ata gtc ccc cta aca Phe Ile Val Pro Leu Thr 2620	7994
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2625	2630	Phe Lys Asp Leu Lys Asn 2635	
		gaa ttt acc atc ctt aac Glu Phe Thr Ile Leu Asn 2650	8090
Thr Phe His Ile Pro		ttt gtc gaa atg aaa gta Phe Val Glu Met Lys Val 2665 2670	8138
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		tta cca gaa atc gca att Leu Pro Glu Ile Ala Ile 2715	8282
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			Thr					Asn			att Ile		Lys			8762
		Leu					Asn				ttc Phe 2890	нів				8810
	Pro					Ser					ctg Leu					8858
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				Trp					Phe		gat Asp			Thr		8954
Glu	Ser	Gln 2945	Ile	Ser	Phe	Thr	11e 2950	Glu)	Gly	Pro	ctc Leu	Thr 2955	Ser	Phe	Gly	9002
Leu	Ser 2960	Asn)	Lys	Ile	Asn	Ser 2965	Lys	His	Leu	Arg	gta Val 2970	Asn)	Gln	Asn	Leu	9050
Val 2975	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Ser 298	Leu)	Asn	Phe	Ser	Lys 2985		Glu	Ile	Gln	Ser 2990	9098
Gln	Val	Asp	Ser	Gln 299!	His 5	Val	Gly	His	Ser 3000	Val	cta Leu	Thr	Ala	1005 1005	Gly i	9146
Met	Ala	Leu	Phe 3010	Gly	Glu	Gly	Lys	Ala 3015	Glu 5	Phe	act Thr	Gl y	Arg 3020	His	Asp	9194
Ala	Нів	Leu 3025	Asn	Gly	Lув	Val	11e 3030	Gly	Thr	Leu	aaa L y s	Asn 3035	Ser	Leu	Phe	9242
Phe	Ser 3040	Ala	Gln	Pro	Phe	Glu 3045	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ser	aca Thr 3050	Asn)	Asn	Glu	Gly	9290
Asn 3055	Leu	Lys	Val	Arg	Phe 3060	Pro	Leu	Arg	Leu	Thr 3065		Lys	Ile	Asp	Phe 3070	9338
Leu	Asn	Asn	Туг	Ala 307!	Leu 5	Phe	Leu	Ser	Pro 3080	Ser	gcc Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala 3085	Ser	9386
Trp	Gln	Val	Ser 3090	Ala	Arg	Phe	Asn	Gln 3095	Tyr	Lys	tac Tyr	Asn	Gln 3100	Aвn)	Phe	9434
Ser	Ala	Gly 3105	Asn	Asn	Glu	Asn	3110	Met)	Glu	Ala	cat	Val 3115	Gly	Ile	Asn	9482
Gly	Glu 3120	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asp	Phe 3125	Leu	Asn	Ile	Pro	Leu 3130	Thr	Ile	Pro	Glu	9530
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				Leu				gct Ala 3175	Gln					Lys		9674
			Ile					gct Ala)					Phe			9722
		Ile					Arg	cat His				Asn				9770
	Leu					Lys		tat Tyr			Thr					9818
					Glu			cac His		Glu					Phe	9866
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			Glu					ggc Gly					Lys			9962
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tac Tyr 3295	Thr	tta Leu	atc Ile	ctq Leu	cca Pro 3300	Ser	tta Leu	gag Glu	ctg Leu	cca Pro 330	Val	ctt Leu	cat His	gtc Val	cct Pro 3310	10058
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gat Asp 3375	Ala	ctg Leu	cag Gln	tac Tyr	aaa Lys 3380	Leu	gag Glu	ggc Gly	acc Thr	aca Thr 3385	Arg	ttg Leu	aca Thr	aga Arg	aaa Lys 3390	10298
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Val Leu Val Met Pro T 3745	hr Phe His Val Pro Phe 3750	Thr Asp Leu Gln Val 3755	
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Arg Thr Ser Ser Phe A	cc ctc aac cta cca aca ala Leu Asn Leu Pro Thr 1780 378.	Leu Pro Glu Val Lys	11498
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	cc aac aag atc gca gac la Asn Lys Ile Ala Asp 3845		11690
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His Arg Asp Phe Ser A 3955	ca gaa tat gaa gaa gat la Glu Tyr Glu Glu Asp 3960	Gly Lys Phe Glu Gly 3965	12026
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Phe Thr Asp Leu His L 3985	tg ege tac cag aaa gac eu Arg Tyr Gln Lys Asp 3990	Lys Lys Gly Ile Ser 3995	12122
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Ser Pro Asp Lys Lys L 4035	etc acc ata ttc aaa act eu Thr Ile Phe Lys Thr 4040	Glu Leu Arg Val Arg 4045	12266
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Glu	Asn	Val 35	Ser	Leu	Val	Сув	Pro 40	Lys	Авр	Ala	Thr	Arg 45	Phe	Lys	His
Leu	Arg 50	Lys	туг	Thr	Tyr	Asn 55	туг	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser 60	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val
Pro 65	Gly	Thr	Ala	Авр	Ser 70	Arg	Ser	Ala	Thr	Arg 75	Ile	Asn	Сув	ьув	v al 80
Glu	Leu	Glu	Val	Pro 85	Gln	Leu	Cys	ser	Phe 90	Ile	Leu	ьув	Thr	ser 95	Gln
Сув	Thr	Leu	Lys 100	Glu	Val	Tyr	Gly	Phe 105	Asn	Pro	Glu	Gly	Lys 110	Ala	Leu
Leu	Lys	Lys 115	Thr	Lys	Asn	Ser	Glu 120	Glu	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala 125	Met	Ser	Arg
Tyr	Glu 130	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ile 135	Pro	Glu	Gly	Lys	Gln 140	Val	Phe	Leu	Tyr
Pro 145	Glu	Lys	Asp	Glu	Pro 150	Thr	Туг	Ile	Leu	Asn 155	Ile	Lys	Arg	Gly	Ile 160
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Lує	Thr	Arg 195	Lys	Gly	Asn	Val	Ala 200	Thr	Glu	Ile	Ser	Thr 205	Glu	Arg	Asp
Leu	Gly 210	Gln	Сує	Asp	Arg	Phe 215	Lys	Pro	Ile	Arg	Thr 220	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro
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Val	His	Ala	Asn	Pro 405	Leu	Leu	Ile	Asp	Val 410	Val	Thr	туг	Leu	Val 415	Ala
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Val	Asn 450	Asn	Tyr	His	ГÀз	Thr 455	Asn	Pro	Thr	Gly	Thr 460	Gln	Glu	Leu	Leu
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Сув	Val	Gln 515	Ser	Thr	Lys	Pro	Ser 520	Leu	Met	Ile	Gln	Lу в 525	Ala	Ala	Ile
Gln	Ala 530	Leu	Arg	Lys	Met	Glu 535	Pro	Lys	Asp	Lys	Asp 540	Gln	Glu	Val	Leu
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Ile	Val	Gln	11e 580	Leu	Pro	Trp	Glu	Gln 585	Asn	Glu	Gln	Val	Lys 590	Asn	Phe
Val	Ala	Ser 595	His	Ile			600					605		-	Ile
	Asp 610		_	_		615	Lys				620				
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-	Ser			645				_	650				_	655	
	Asn		660					665					670		
Leu	Lys	675					Phe 680					685			
Glu	690					695	Gl y				700				Leu
705	Gly				710					715					720
_	Val			725			Asp		730				Leu	735	Asp
	Phe	_	740				Asp -	745					750		Asn -
	Ile	755					760					765			
	770					775					780				
785	Phe				790					795					800
	Gly			805					810					815	
IIe	Arg	⊥уs	61 y 820	ser	rys	Asn	Asp	Phe 825	Phe	Leu	H1S	Tyr	11e 830	Pne	Met

Glu	Asn	Ala 835	Phe	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr 840	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gln 845	Leu	Gln	Ile
Ser	Ser 850	Ser	Gly	Val	Ile	Ala 855	Pro	Gly	Ala	Lys	Ala 860	Gly	Val	Lys	Leu
Glu 865	Val	Ala	Asn	Met	Gln 870	Ala	Glu	Leu	Val	Ala 875	Lys	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser 880
Val	Glu	Phe	Val	Thr 885	Asn	Met	Gly	Ile	11e 890	Ile	Pro	Asp	Phe	Ala 895	Arg
ser	Gly	Val	Gln 900	Met	Asn	Thr	Asn	Phe 905	Phe	His	Glu	ser	Gly 910	Leu	Glu
Ala	His	Val 915	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gl y 920	Lys	Leu	Lys	Phe	11e 925	Ile	Pro	Ser
Pro	Lys 930	Arg	Pro	Val	Lys	Leu 935	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Asn 940	Thr	Leu	His	Leu
Val 945	Ser	Thr	Thr	Lys	Thr 950	Glu	Val	Ile	Pro	Pro 955	Leu	Ile	Glu	Asn	Arg 960
Gln	Ser	Trp	Ser	Val 965	Сув	Lys	Gln	Val	Phe 970	Pro	Gly	Leu	Asn	Tyr 975	Cys
Thr	Ser	Gly	Ala 980	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ser 985	Ser	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ala 990	Ser	Tyr
Tyr	Pro	Leu 995	Thr	Gly	Asp	Thr	Arg 1000		Glu	Leu	Glu	Leu 1005		Pro	Thr
Gly	Glu 1010		Glu	Gln	Tyr	Ser 1015		Ser	Ala	Thr	Tyr 102		Leu	Gln	Arg
Glu 1025		Arg	Ala	Leu	Val 1030	Asp)	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe 1035		Thr	Gln	Ala	Glu 1040
Gly	Ala	Lys	Gln	Thr 1045		Ala	Thr	Met	Thr 1050		Lys	Tyr	Asn	Arg 1055	
Ser	Met	Thr	Leu 1060	Ser	Ser	Glu	Val	Gln 1065	Ile	Pro	Asp	Phe	Asp 1070		Asp
Leu	Gly	Thr 1075		Leu	Arg	Val	Asn 1080		Glu	Ser	Thr	Glu 1085		Lys	Thr
Ser	Tyr 1090		Leu	Thr	Leu	Авр 1095		Gln	Asn	Lys	Lys 1100		Thr	Glu	Val
Ala 1105		Met	Gly	His	Leu 1110	Ser	Сув	Asp	Thr	Lys 1115		Glu	Arg	Lys	Ile 1120
Lys	Gly	Val	Ile	Ser 1125		Pro	Arg	Leu	Gln 1130		Glu	Ala	Arg	Ser 1135	
Ile	Leu	Ala	His 1140		Ser	Pro	Ala	Lys 1145		Leu	Leu	Gln	Met 1150		Ser
Ser	Ala	Thr 1155		Tyr	Gly	Ser	Thr 1160		Ser	Lys	Arg	Val 1165		Trp	His
Tyr	Asp 1170		Glu	Lys	Ile	Glu 1175		Glu	Trp	Asn	Thr 1180		Thr	Asn	Val
Asp 1185		Lув	Lys	Met	Thr 1190	Ser)	Asn	Phe	Pro	Val 1195		Leu	Ser	Авр	Tyr 1200
Pro	Lув	Ser	Leu	His 1205	Met	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Arg 1210	Leu)	Leu	Авр	His	Arg 1215	Val
Pro	Glu	Thr	Авр 1220	Met)	Thr	Phe	Arg	Нів 1225	Val	Gly	Ser	Lув	Leu 1230	Ile)	Val

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Ala	Met	Ser 1235		Trp	Leu	Gln	Lys 1240		Ser	Gly	Ser	Leu 1245		Tyr	Thr
Gln	Thr 1250		Gln	Авр	His	Leu 1255		Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu 1260	Phe	Asn	Leu	Gln
Asn 1265		Gly	Leu	Pro	Asp 1270		His	Ile	Pro	Glu 1275		Leu	Phe	Leu	Lys 1280
ser	Авр	Gly	Arg	Val 1285		Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asn 1290		Asn	Ser	Leu	Lув 1295	
Glu	Ile	Pro	Leu 1300		Phe	Gly	Gly	Lys 1305		ser	Arg	Asp	Leu 1310		Met
Leu	Glu	Thr 1315		Arg	Thr	Pro	Ala 1320		His	Phe	Lys	Ser 1325		Gly	Phe
нis	Leu 1330		Ser	Arg	Glu	Phe 1335		Val	Pro	Thr	Phe 1340	Thr	Ile	Pro	Lys
Leu 1345		Gln	Leu	Gln	Val 1350		Leu	Leu	Gly	Val 1355		Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr 1360
Asn	Val	Tyr	Ser	Asn 1365	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Trp	Ser 1370		Ser	Tyr	Ser	Gly 1375	Gly
Asn	Thr	Ser	Thr 1380		His	Phe	Ser	Leu 1385	Arg	Ala	Arg	Tyr	His 1390		Lys
Ala	Asp	Ser 1395		Val	Asp	Leu	Leu 1400		Tyr	Asn	Val	Gln 1405		Ser	Gly
Glu	Thr 1410		Tyr	qaA	His	Lys 1415		Thr	Phe	Thr	Leu 1420	Ser	Сув	Asp	Gly
Ser 1425		Arg	His	Lys	Phe 1430		Авр	Ser	Asn	11e 1435	Lys	Phe	Ser	His	Val 1440
Glu	Lys	Leu	Gly	Asn 1445		Pro	Val	Ser	Lys 1450		Leu	Leu	Ile	Phe 1455	
Ala	ser	Ser	Ser 1460		Gly	Pro	Gln	Met 1465		Ala	ser	Val	His 1470		Asp
Ser	Lув	Lув 1475	Lys	Gln	Нів	Leu	Phe 1480	Val	Lув	Glu	Val	Lув 1485	Ile	Авр	Gly
Gln	Phe 1490		Val	Ser	Ser	Phe 1495		Ala	Lys	Gly	Thr 1500	Tyr)	Gly	Leu	Ser
Сув 1505	Gln	Arg	Авр	Pro	Asn 1510	Thr	Gl y	Arg	Leu	Asn 1515	Gl y	Glu	Ser	Asn	Leu 1520
Arg	Phe	авп	Ser	Ser 1525		Leu	Gln	Gly	Thr 1530	Asn)	Gln	Ile	Thr	Gly 1535	Arg
Tyr	Glu	Asp	Gly 1540		Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr 1545		Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu 1550		Ser
Gly	Ile	Ile 1555	Lys	Asn	Thr	Ala	Ser 1560	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Asn 1565	Tyr	Glu	Leu
Thr	Leu 1570		Ser	qaA	Thr	Asn 1575		Lys	Tyr	Lys	Asn 1580	Phe	Ala	Thr	Ser
Asn 1585		Met	Asp	Met	Thr 1590		Ser	Lys	Gln	Asn 1595		Leu	Leu	Arg	Ser 1600
Glu	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Asp 1605	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Leu	Arg 1610	Phe	Phe	Ser	Leu	Leu 1615	
Gly	Ser	Leu	Asn 1620		His	Gly	Leu	Glu 1625		Asn	Ala	Asp	Ile 1630		Gly

Thr Asp Lys Ile Asn Ser Gly Ala His Lys Ala Thr Leu Arg Ile Gly

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		1635	ā				1640)				1645	ā		
Gln	Asp 1650		Ile	Ser	Thr	Ser 1655	Ala	Thr	Thr	Asn	Leu 1660	Lys)	Cys	Ser	Leu
Leu 1665		Leu	Glu	Asn	Glu 1670	Leu)	Asn	Ala	Glu	Leu 167	Gl y	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ala 1680
Ser	Met	Lys	Leu	Thr 1685		Asn	Gly	Arg	Phe 1690		Glu	His	Asn	Ala 1695	
Phe	Ser	Leu	Asp 1700		Lys	Ala	Ala	Leu 1705		Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu 1710		Ser
Ala	Tyr	Gln 1715		Met	Ile	Leu	Gly 1720		Asp	Ser	Lys	Asn 1725		Phe	Asn
Phe	Lу в 1730	Val	Ser	Gln	Glu	Gly 1735		Lys	Leu	Ser	Asn 1740		Met	Met	Gly
Ser 1745	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Met	Lys 175	Phe	Asp	His	Thr	Asn 1755	Ser	Leu	Asn	Ile	Ala 1760
Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp 1765		Ser	Ser	Lys	Leu 1770		Asn	Ile	Tyr	Ser 1775	
Asp	Lys	Phe	Tyr 1780		Gln	Thr	Val	Asn 1785		Gln	Leu	Gln	Pro 1790		Ser
Leu	Val	Thr 1795	Thr	Leu	Asn	Ser	Asp 1800	Leu)	Lys	Tyr	Asn	Ala 1805	Leu	Авр	Leu
Thr	Asn 1810		Gly	Lys	Leu	Arg 1819		Glu	Pro	Leu	Lys 1820		His	Val	Ala
Gly 1825		Leu	Lys	Gly	Ala 1830	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Asn	Glu 1835		Lув	His	Ile	Tyr 1840
Ala	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ala 1845		Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser 1850		Lys	Ala	Asp	Thr 1855	
Ala	Lys	Val	Gln 1860		Val	Glu	Phe	Ser 1865		Arg	Leu	Asn	Thr 1870		Ile
Ala	Gly	Leu 1875	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ile	Asp 1880		Ser	Thr	Asn	Tyr 1885		Ser	Asp
Ser	Leu 1890		Phe	Ser	Asn	Val 1895		Arg	Ser	Val	Met 1900		Pro	Phe	Thr
Met 1905	Thr	Ile	Asp	Ala	His 1910	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Gly 191	L y s	Leu	Ala	Leu	Trp 1920
Gly	Glu	His	Thr	Gly 1925		Leu	Tyr	Ser	L y s 1930		Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala 1935	
Pro	Leu	Ala	Phe 1940		Phe	Ser	His	Asp 1945	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Ser	Thr 1950		His
His	Leu	Val 1955		Arg	Lys	Ser	11e 1960	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu 1965		Lys	Val
Ser	Ala 1970		Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala 1975		Gln	Thr	Gly	Thr 1986		Lys	Leu	Lys
Thr 1985	Gln	Phe	Asn	Asn	Asn 1990	Glu)	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Asp 1995	Leu	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Asn 2000
				2005	5	Val			2010)				2015	5
			2020)		Pro		2025	i				2030)	
Pro	Ile	Asn 2035		Ile	Asp	Ala	Leu 2040		Met	Arg	qaA	Ala 2045		Glu	Lys

Pro Gln Glu Phe Thr Ile Val Ala Phe Val Lys Tyr Asp Lys Asn Gln 2050 2055 2060	
Asp Val His Ser Ile Asn Leu Pro Phe Phe Glu Thr Leu Gln Glu Tyr 2065 2070 2075)
Phe Glu Arg Asn Arg Gln Thr Ile Ile Val Val Val Glu Asn Val Gln 2085 2090 2095	
Arg Asn Leu Lys His Ile Asn Ile Asp Gln Phe Val Arg Lys Tyr Arg $2100 \hspace{1cm} 2105 \hspace{1cm} 2110$	
Ala Ala Leu Gly Lys Leu Fro Gln Gln Ala Asn Asp Tyr Leu Asn Ser 2115 2120 2125	
Phe Asn Trp Glu Arg Gln Val Ser His Ala Lys Glu Lys Leu Thr Ala 2130 2135 2140	
Leu Thr Lys Lys Tyr Arg Ile Thr Glu Asn Asp Ile Gln Ile Ala Leu 2145 2150 2155 2166)
Asp Asp Ala Lys Ile Asn Phe Asn Glu Lys Leu Ser Gln Leu Gln Thr $$2165$$ $$2170$$ $$2175$	
Tyr Met Ile Gln Phe Asp Gln Tyr Ile Lys Asp Ser Tyr Asp Leu His 2180 2185 2190	
Asp Leu Lys Ile Ala Ile Ala Asn Ile Ile Asp Glu Ile Ile Glu Lys 2195 2200 2205	
Leu Lys Ser Leu Asp Glu His Tyr His Ile Arg Val Asn Leu Val Lys 2210 2215 2220	
Thr Ile His Asp Leu His Leu Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Asn Lys 2225 2230 2235 2240)
Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Ala Ser Trp Ile Gln Asn Val Asp Thr Lys Tyr 2245 2250 2255	
2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His	
2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His 2260 2265 Ile Gln Asn Ile Asp Ile Gln His Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Gln His	
2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His 2260 2270 Ile Gln Asn Ile Asp Ile Gln His Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Gln His 2275 2285 Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Val Arg Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Leu Gly Thr Thr)
2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His 2260 Ile Gln Asn Ile Asp Ile Gln His Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Gln His 2285 Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Val Arg Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Leu Gly Thr Thr 2290 Ile Ser Phe Glu Arg Ile Asp Asp Val Leu Glu His Val Lys His Phe)
2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His 2260 Ile Gln Asn Ile Asp Ile Gln His Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Gln His 2275 Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Val Arg Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Leu Gly Thr Thr 2290 2300 Ile Ser Phe Glu Arg Ile Asn Asp Val Leu Glu His Val Lys His Phe 2305 Val Ile Asn Leu Ile Gly Asp Phe Glu Val Ala Glu Lys Ile Asn Ala)
2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His 2260 Ile Gln Asn Ile Asp Ile Gln His Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Gln His 2277 Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Val Arg Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Leu Gly Thr Thr 2290 Ile Ser Phe Glu Arg Ile Asn Asp Val Leu Glu His Val Lys His Phe 2305 Val Ile Asn Leu Ile Gly Asp Phe Glu Val Ala Glu Lys Ile Asn Ala 2235 Phe Arg Ala Lys Val His Glu Leu Ile Glu Arg Tyr Glu Val Asp Gln)
2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His 2260 Ile Gln Asn Ile Asp Ile Gln His Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Gln His 2277 Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Val Arg Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Leu Gly Thr Thr 2290 Ile Ser Phe Glu Arg Ile Asn Asp Val Leu Glu His Val Lys His Phe 2305 Val Ile Asn Leu Ile Gly Asp Phe Glu Val Ala Glu Lys Ile Asn Ala 2325 Phe Arg Ala Lys Val His Glu Leu Ile Glu Arg Tyr Glu Val Asp Gln Leu Glu Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Ile Gln Val Leu Met Asp Lys Leu Val Glu Leu Thr His Gln Tyr)

 Val
 Lys
 Lys
 Lys
 Leu
 Asn
 Glu
 Leu
 Ser
 Phe Lys
 Lys
 Thr
 Phe
 Ile
 Glu
 Asp
 Val

 Asn
 Lys
 Phe
 Leu
 Asp
 Met
 Leu
 Ile
 Lys
 Lys
 Leu
 Lys
 Phe
 Asp
 Phe
 Asp
 Tyr

 Ass
 Phe
 Val
 Asp
 Clu
 Thr
 Asp
 Lys
 Ile
 Arg
 Glu
 Val
 Thr
 Gln

 Ass
 Phe
 Val
 Ass
 Phe
 Val
 Thr
 Glu
 Val
 Thr
 Glu

-continued Arg Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile Gln Ala Leu Glu Leu Pro Gln Lys Ala Glu 2455 Ala Leu Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu Glu Thr Lys Ala Thr Val Ala Val Tyr 2470 2475 Leu Glu Ser Leu Gln Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Leu Ile Ile Asn Trp Leu 2490 Gln Glu Ala Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala His Met Lys Ala Lys Phe 2505 Arg Glu Thr Leu Glu Asp Thr Arg Asp Arg Met Tyr Gln Met Asp Ile Gln Gln Glu Leu Gln Arg Tyr Leu Ser Leu Val Gly Gln Val Tyr Ser 2535 Thr Leu Val Thr Tyr Ile Ser Asp Trp Trp Thr Leu Ala Ala Lys Asn Leu Thr Asp Phe Ala Glu Gln Tyr Ser Ile Gln Asp Trp Ala Lys Arg 2565 2570 2575Met Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Gln Gly Phe Thr Val Pro Glu Ile Lys Thr 2580 2585 2590 Ile Leu Gly Thr Met Pro Ala Phe Glu Val Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu Gln Lys Ala Thr Phe Gln Thr Pro Asp Phe Ile Val Pro Leu Thr Asp Leu 2615 Arg Ile Pro Ser Val Gln Ile Asn Phe Lys Asp Leu Lys Asn Ile Lys 2625 2630 2635 264 Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Thr Pro Glu Phe Thr Ile Leu Asn Thr Phe His Ile Pro Ser Phe Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Glu Met Lys Val Lys Ile 2660 2665 2670 Ile Arg Thr Ile Asp Gln Met Gln Asn Ser Glu Leu Gln Trp Pro Val 2680 Pro Asp Ile Tyr Leu Arg Asp Leu Lys Val Glu Asp Ile Pro Leu Ala 2690 2695 2700 Arg Ile Thr Leu Pro Asp Phe Arg Leu Pro Glu Ile Ala Ile Pro Glu 2705 2710 2715 2726 Phe Ile Ile Pro Thr Leu Asn Leu Asn Asp Phe Gln Val Pro Asp Leu His Ile Pro Glu Phe Gln Leu Pro His Ile Ser His Thr Ile Glu Val 2745 Pro Thr Phe Gly Lys Leu Tyr Ser Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Ser Pro Leu Phe Thr Leu Asp Ala Asn Ala Asp Ile Gly Asn Gly Thr Thr Ser Ala Asn Glu Ala Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ile Thr Ala Lys Gly Glu Ser Lys 2785 2790 2795 280 Leu Glu Val Leu Asn Phe Asp Phe Gln Ala Asn Ala Gln Leu Ser Asn Pro Lys Ile Asn Pro Leu Ala Leu Lys Glu Ser Val Lys Phe Ser Ser 2820 2825 2830

Lys Tyr Leu Arg Thr Glu His Gly Ser Glu Met Leu Phe Phe Gly Asn $2835 \hspace{1.5cm} 2840 \hspace{1.5cm} 2845$ Ala Ile Glu Gly Lys Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ser Leu His Thr Glu Lys

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	2850)				2855	ā				2860)			
Asn 2865	Thr	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ser 287	Asn)	Gly	Val	Ile	Val 2875	Lys	Ile	Asn	Asn	Gln 2880
Leu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ser 288		Thr	Lys	Tyr	Phe 2890		Lys	Leu	Asn	Ile 2895	
Lys	Leu	Asp	Phe 2900		ser	Gln	Ala	Asp 2905	Leu	Arg	Asn	Glu	Ile 2910		Thr
Leu	Leu	Lys 2915	Ala	Gly	His	Ile	Ala 2920	Trp	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly 2925	L y s	Gly	Ser
Trp	Lу в 2930		Ala	Сув	Pro	Arg 2935		Ser	qaA	Glu	Gly 2940	Thr	His	Glu	Ser
Gln 2945		Ser	Phe	Thr	11e 295		Gly	Pro	Leu	Thr 2955		Phe	Gly	Leu	Ser 2960
Asn	Lys	Ile	Asn	Ser 2965	Lys	His	Leu	Arg	Val 2970	Asn)	Gln	Asn	Leu	Val 2975	Tyr
Glu	Ser	Gly	Ser 2980		Asn	Phe	Ser	Lys 2985		Glu	Ile	Gln	Ser 2990		Val
Авр	Ser	Gln 2995		Val	Gly	His	Ser 3000		Leu	Thr	Ala	Lу в 3005		Met	Ala
Leu	Phe 3010		Glu	Gly	Lys	Ala 3015		Phe	Thr	Gly	Arg 3020	нів)	Авр	Ala	His
Leu 3025		Gly	Lys	Val	11e 3030		Thr	Leu	Lys	Asn 3035		Leu	Phe	Phe	Ser 3040
Ala	Gln	Pro	Phe	Glu 3045		Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr 3050		Asn	Glu	Gly	Asn 3055	
Lys	Val	Arg	Phe 3060		Leu	Arg	Leu	Thr 3065		Lys	Ile	Asp	Phe 3070		Asn
Asn	Tyr	Ala 3075		Phe	Leu	Ser	Pro 3080		Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala 3085		Trp	Gln
Val	Ser 3090	Ala)	Arg	Phe	Asn	Gln 3095	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Asn	Gln 310	Asn)	Phe	Ser	Ala
Gly 3105	Asn	Asn	Glu	Asn	Ile 3110		Glu	Ala	His	Val 3115		Ile	Asn	Gly	Glu 3120
Ala	Asn	Leu	Asp	Phe 312:		Asn	Ile	Pro	Leu 3130		Ile	Pro	Glu	Met 3135	
Leu	Pro	Tyr	Thr 3140		Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro 3145		Leu	Lys	Asp	Phe 3150		Leu
Trp	Glu	Lys 3155		Gly	Leu	Lys	Glu 3160	Phe	Leu	Lys	Thr	Thr 3165		Gln	Ser
Phe	Asp 3170		ser	Val	Lys	Ala 3175		Tyr	Lys	Lys	Asn 3180	Lys)	His	Arg	His
Ser 3185		Thr	Asn	Pro	Leu 319	Ala	Val	Leu	Сув	Glu 3195	Phe	Ile	Ser	Gln	Ser 3200
Ile	Lys	Ser	Phe	Asp 3205		His	Phe	Glu	Lys 3210		Arg	Asn	Asn	Ala 3215	
Asp	Phe	Val	Thr 3220		Ser	Tyr	Asn	Glu 3225		Lys	Ile	Lys	Phe 3230		Lys
Tyr	Lys	Ala 3235	Glu	Lys	Ser	His	Asp 3240		Leu	Pro	Arg	Thr 3245		Gln	Ile
Pro	Gly 3250		Thr	Val	Pro	Val 3255		Asn	Val	Glu	Val 3260	Ser	Pro	Phe	Thr

Ile Glu Met Ser Ala Phe Gly Tyr Val Phe Pro Lys Ala Val Ser Met 3265 3270 3275 3280

Pro Ser Phe Ser Ile Leu Gly Ser Asp Val Arg Val Pro Ser Tyr Thr 3285 3290 3295

Leu Ile Leu Pro Ser Leu Glu Leu Pro Val Leu His Val Pro Arg Asn 3300 3305 3310

Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Pro His Phe Lys Glu Leu Cys Thr Ile Ser His $3315 \hspace{1.5cm} 3320 \hspace{1.5cm} 3325$

Ile Phe Ile Pro Ala Met Gly Asn Ile Thr Tyr Asp Phe Ser Phe Lys 3330 3335 3340

 Ser Ser Val
 Ile Thr
 Leu Asn
 Thr
 Asn
 Ala
 Glu
 Leu Phe Asn
 Gln
 Ser

 3345
 3350
 3355
 3350
 3355
 3360

Asp Ile Val Ala His Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Val Ile Asp Ala

Leu Gln Tyr Lys Leu Glu Gly Thr Thr Arg Leu Thr Arg Lys Arg Gly 3380 3385

Leu Lys Leu Ala Thr Ala Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Lys Phe Val Glu Gly 3395 3400 3405

Ser His Asn Ser Thr $\forall al$ Ser Leu Thr Thr Lys Asn Met Glu $\forall al$ Ser 3410 3415 3420

Val Ala Lys Thr Thr Lys Ala Glu Ile Pro Ile Leu Arg Met Asn Phe 3425 3430 3435 3440

Lys Gln Glu Leu Asn Gly Asn Thr Lys Ser Lys Pro Thr Val Ser Ser 3445 3455

Ser Met Glu Phe Lys Tyr Asp Phe Asn Ser Ser Met Leu Tyr Ser Thr 3460 3465 3470

Tyr Phe Ser Ile Glu Ser Ser Thr Lys Gly Asp Val Lys Gly Ser Val 3490 3500

Leu Ser Arg Glu Tyr Ser Gly Thr Ile Ala Ser Glu Ala Asn Thr Tyr 3505 3510 3515 3526

Leu Asn Ser Lys Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Val Lys Leu Gln Gly Thr Ser 3525 3530 3535

Lys Ile Asp Asp Ile Trp Asn Leu Glu Val Lys Glu Asn Phe Ala Gly 3540 3550

Glu Ala Thr Leu Gln Arg Ile Tyr Ser Leu Trp Glu His Ser Thr Lys 3555 3560 3565

Asn His Leu Gln Leu Glu Gly Leu Phe Phe Thr Asn Gly Glu His Thr 3570 3575 3580

Ser Lys Ala Thr Leu Glu Leu Ser Pro Trp Gln Met Ser Ala Leu Val 3585 3590 360

Gln Val His Ala Ser Gln Pro Ser Ser Phe His Asp Phe Pro Asp Leu 3605 3610 3615

Gly Gln Glu Val Ala Leu Asn Ala Asn Thr Lys Asn Gln Lys Ile Arg 3620 3625 3630

Trp Lys Asn Glu Val Arg Ile His Ser Gly Ser Phe Gln Ser Gln Val 3635 3640 3645

Glu Leu Ser Asn Asp Gln Glu Lys Ala His Leu Asp Ile Ala Gly Ser 3650 3660

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Leu Glu Gly His 3665	Leu Arg Phe 3670	Leu Lys Asr	Ile Ile Leu 3675	Pro Val Tyr 3680
Asp Lys Ser Leu	Trp Asp Phe 3685	Leu Lys Leu 369		Thr Ser Ile 3695
Gly Arg Arg Gln 3700		Val Ser Thr 3705	Ala Phe Val	Tyr Thr Lys 3710
Asn Pro Asn Gly 3715	Tyr Ser Phe	Ser Ile Pro 3720	Val Lys Val 3725	
Lys Phe Ile Thr 3730	Pro Gly Leu 3735		Asp Leu Asn 3740	Ser Val Leu
Val Met Pro Thr 3745	Phe His Val 3750	Pro Phe Thr	Asp Leu Gln 3755	Val Pro Ser 3760
Cys Lys Leu Asp	Phe Arg Glu 3765	Ile Gln Ile 377		Leu Arg Thr 3775
Ser Ser Phe Ala		Pro Thr Leu 3785	Pro Glu Val	Lys Phe Pro 3790
Glu Val Asp Val 3795	Leu Thr Lys	Tyr Ser Glr 3800	Pro Glu Asp 3805	
Pro Phe Phe Glu 3810	Ile Thr Val		Gln Leu Thr 3820	Val Ser Gln
Phe Thr Leu Pro 3825	Lys Ser Val 3830	Ser Asp Gly	7 Ile Ala Ala 3835	Leu Asp Leu 3840
Asn Ala Val Ala	Asn Lys Ile 3845	Ala Asp Phe 385		Thr Ile Ile 3855
Val Pro Glu Gln 3860		Ile Pro Ser 3865	: Ile Lys Phe	Ser Val Pro 3870
Ala Gly Ile Val 3875	Ile Pro Ser	Phe Gln Ala 3880	Leu Thr Ala 3885	
Val Asp Ser Pro 3890	Val Tyr Asn 3895		Ser Ala Ser 3900	Leu Lys Asn
Lys Ala Asp Tyr 3905	Val Glu Thr 3910	Val Leu Asp	Ser Thr Cys 3915	Ser Ser Thr 3920
Val Gln Phe Leu	Glu Tyr Glu 3925	Leu Asn Val		His Lys Ile 3935
Glu Asp Gly Thr 3940		Lys Thr Lys 3945	Gly Thr Leu	Ala His Arg 3950
Asp Phe Ser Ala 3955	Glu T y r Glu	Glu Asp Gly 3960	Lys Phe Glu 3965	Gly Leu Gln
Glu Trp Glu Gly 3970	Lys Ala His 3975		Lys Ser Pro 3980	Ala Phe Thr
Asp Leu His Leu 3985	Arg Tyr Gln 3990	Lys Asp Lys	Lys Gly Ile 3995	Ser Thr Ser 4000
Ala Ala Ser Pro	Ala Val Gly 4005	Thr Val Gly		Asp Glu Asp 4015
Asp Asp Phe Ser	Lys Trp Asn	Phe Tyr Tyr 4025	Ser Pro Gln	Ser Ser Pro 4030
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Gly Leu Leu Thr Ser Leu Lys Asp Asn Val Pro Lys Ala Thr Gly Val

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tagggactta aaaaact	tgt aaatgetgte	aactatgata	tggtaaaagt tact	tattct 2719
agattacccc ctcattg	ttt attaacaaat	tatgttacat	ctgttttaaa ttta	atttcaa 2779
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gtttgtatat tgtcaga	tat tttttcagaa	atatgtggtt	tocacgatga aaaa	acttcca 2959
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cctgtgtgag caagcat	tta tgtttattta	taagcagatt	taacaattcc aaag	ggaatct 3319
ccagttttca gttgatc	act ggcaatgaaa	aattotoagt	cagtaattgc caa	agetget 3379
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aaaacagaga tgtgata	agg atcagaacag	cagaggttct.	tttaaagggg cag	aaaaact 3559
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Tyr Asp Glu Ala Se 35	r Ala Tyr Cys (Gln Gln Arg	Tyr Thr His Let 45	ı Val
Ala Ile Gln Asn Ly 50	s Glu Glu Ile (55	Glu Tyr Leu	Asn Ser Ile Let 60	ı Ser
Tyr Ser Pro Ser Ty 65	r Tyr Trp Ile (Gly Ile Arg 75	Lys Val Asn Ası	val 80
Trp Val Trp Val Gl	y Thr Gln Lys i	Pro Leu Thr 90	Glu Glu Ala Lya 95	3 Asn
Trp Ala Pro Gly Gl		Arg Gln Lys 105	Asp Glu Asp Cys	s Val
Glu Ile Tyr Ile Ly 115	s Arg Glu Lys 1 120	Asp Val Gly	Met Trp Asn Asp 125	; Glu
Arg Cys Ser Lys Ly 130	s Lys Leu Ala 1 135	Leu Cys Tyr	Thr Ala Ala Cys	; Thr

Asn Thr Ser Cys Ser Gly His Gly Glu Cys Val Glu Thr Ile Asn Asn

145	_,				150					155					160
															100
Tyr	Thr	Суб	Lys	С у в 165	Asp	Pro	Gly	Phe	Ser 170	Gly	Leu	Lys	Сув	Glu 175	Gln
Ile	Val	Asn	Cys 180	Thr	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ser 185	Pro	Glu	His	Gly	Ser 190	Leu	Val
Сув	Ser	His 195	Pro	Leu	Gly	Asn	Phe 200	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Ser 205	Сув	Ser	Ile
Ser	Cys 210	Asp	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Leu 215	Pro	Ser	Ser	Met	Glu 220	Thr	Met	Gln	Сув
Met 225	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Trp 230	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ile	Pro 235	Ala	Сув	Asn	Val	Val 240
Glu	Сув	Asp	Ala	Val 245	Thr	Asn	Pro	Ala	Asn 250	Gly	Phe	Val	Glu	С у в 255	Phe
Gln	Asn	Pro	Gly 260	Ser	Phe	Pro	Trp	Asn 265	Thr	Thr	Сув	Thr	Phe 270	Asp	Сув
Glu	Glu	Gly 275	Phe	Glu	Leu	Met	Gly 280	Ala	Gln	Ser	Leu	Gln 285	Сув	Thr	Ser
Ser	Gly 290	Asn	Trp	Авр	Asn	Glu 295	Lys	Pro	Thr	Сув	Lys 300	Ala	Val	Thr	Сув
Arg 305	Ala	Val	Arg	Gln	Pro 310	Gln	Asn	Gly	Ser	Val 315	Arg	Сув	Ser	Нів	Ser 320
Pro	Ala	Gly	Glu	Phe 325	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ser 330	Сув	Asn	Phe	Thr	С у в 335	Glu
Glu	Gly	Phe	Met 340	Leu	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ala 345	Gln	Val	Glu	Сув	Thr 350	Thr	Gln
Gly	Gln	Trp 355	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ile	Pro 360	Val	Сув	Glu	Ala	Phe 365	Gln	Сув	Thr
Ala	Leu 370	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Arg 375	Gl y	Tyr	Met	Asn	С у а 380	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ala
Ser 385	Gly	Ser	Phe	Arg	Туг 390	Gly	Ser	Ser	Cys	Glu 395	Phe	Ser	Cys	Glu	Gln 400
Gly	Phe	Val	Leu	L y s 405	Gly	Ser	Lys	Arg	Leu 410	Gln	Cys	Gly	Pro	Thr 415	Gly
Glu	Trp	Asp	Asn 420	Glu	Lys	Pro	Thr	Cys 425	Glu	Ala	Val	Arg	Cys 430	Asp	Ala
Val	His	Gln 435	Pro	Pro	Lуз	Gly	Leu 440	Val	Arg	Сув	Ala	His 445	Ser	Pro	Ile
Gly	Glu 450	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Ser 455	Ser	Сув	Ala	Phe	Ser 460	Суз	Glu	Glu	Gly
Phe 465	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	ser 470	Thr	Gln	Leu	Glu	C ys 475	Thr	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gln 480
Trp	Thr	Glu	Glu	Val 485	Pro	Ser	Сув	Gln	Val 490	Val	Lys	Суз	Ser	ser 495	Leu
Ala	Val	Pro	Gly 500	Lys	Ile	Asn	Met	Ser 505	Сув	Ser	Gly	Glu	Pro 510	Val	Phe
Gly	Thr	Val 515	Cys	Lys	Phe	Ala	С у в 520	Pro	Glu	Gly	Trp	Thr 525	Leu	Asn	Gly
ser	Ala 530	Ala	Arg	Thr	Сув	Gly 535	Ala	Thr	Gly	His	Trp 540	ser	Gly	Leu	Leu
Pro 545	Thr	Cys	Glu	Ala	Pro 550	Thr	Glu	ser	Asn	11e 555	Pro	Leu	Val	Ala	Gly 560

Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gl y 565	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr 570	Leu	Ala	Pro	Phe	Leu 575	Leu	
Trp	Leu	Arg	Lys 580	Сув	Leu	Arg	Lys	Ala 585	Lys	Lys	Phe	Val	Pro 590	Ala	Ser	
ser	Сув	Gln 595	ser	Leu	Glu	ser	Asp 600	Gly	ser	Tyr	Gln	Lу в 605	Pro	Ser	Tyr	
Ile	Leu 610															
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<400)> SE	QUE	ICE:	37												
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acaç	ggato	eag a	1000	agage	ge ag	getge	gttg	g gg1	.t.t.g1	toga	gaag	gaag	gat 1	tate	cagato	120
agto	cctt	tct a	aatci	cago	et co	etge	ctgt	a cc	etcc	cata	ctc	acca	aac o	cctc	ttcccc	180
acce	acce	tga (gctga	agga	ge a	agti	ttga	g gc	ccc	ccaa	ccc	eeeg	eeg q	gtcg	gggcca	240
ggc	agge	ca	ggcc	aget	ec to	ctgg	cago	a gaq	gcc t	gggc	agg	gac	aaa d	ggg	cgcggg	300
cgto	gca	get :	gagg	gagt	aa g	gagg	ctaa	age	gaac	egga	gct	ggaa	acc o	cggc	gaggt	360
CCA	jeca	gag (cccaa	agago	ec a	gagt	gacco	e ete	egac	etgt	cag				ag atg Lu Met	417
gag Glu 5	c aa Gln	ctg Leu	cgt Arg	caq Gln	gaa Glu 10	gcg Ala	gag Glu	cag Gln	ctc Leu	aaq Lys 15	aag Lys	cag Gln	att Ile	gca Ala	gat Asp 20	465
gcc Ala	agg Arg	aaa Lys	gcc Ala	tgt Cys 25	gct Ala	gac Asp	gtt Val	act Thr	ctg Leu 30	gca Ala	gag Glu	ctg Leu	gtg Val	tct Ser 35	ggc Gly	513
					cga Arg											561
					att Ile											609
ctq Leu	ctg Leu 70	gta Val	agt Ser	gcc Ala	tcg Ser	caa Gln 75	gat Asp	Gl y ggg	aaq L y s	ctg Leu	atc Ile 80	gtg Val	tgg Trp	gac Asp	aqc Ser	657
tac Tyr 85	acc Thr	acc Thr	aac Asn	aag Lys	gtg Val 90	cac His	gcc Ala	atc Ile	cca Pro	ctg Leu 95	ege Arg	tcc Ser	tcc Ser	tgg Trp	gtc Val 100	705
atg Met	acc Thr	tgt Cys	gcc Ala	tat Tyr 105	gcc Ala	cca Pro	tca Ser	el A aaa	aac Asn 110	ttt Phe	gtg Val	gca Ala	tgt C y s	999 Gly 115	G] À aaa	753
					tcc Ser											801
gtc Val	aag Lys	gtc Val	agc Ser	cqq Arg	g a g Glu	ctt Leu	tct Ser	gct Ala	cac His	aca Thr	qqt Gl y	tat Tyr	ctc Leu	tcc Ser	tqc Cys	849

	135				140					145					
tgc cgc Cys Arg 150														897	
acg tgt Thr Cys 165														945	
gtg gga Val Gly			y Asp											993	
aat ctc Asn Leu	Phe :													1041	
gtg cga Val Arg														1089	
atc aac Ile Asn 230	Ala :													1137	
tcg gat Ser Asp 245														1185	
ctg atc Leu Ile			r His											1233	
gcc ttc Ala Phe	Ser I													1281	
aac tgc Asn Cys														1329	
tct ggc Ser Gly 310														1377	
atg gct Met Ala 325														1425	
tga gga	ggatg	ga gaa	aggga	ag t	ggaag	ggcag	g tga	aaca	cact	cag	cagc	ccc		1478	
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gctttct	cct ti	t.gaggg	cag t	gggg	agcat	gg	gact	gtgc	ctt	tggg	agg (cage	itcag	g 1598	
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cagcctc	tee et	ttaatg	agc a	agga	caaco	e tgo	ecce	tccc	cag	ccct	ttg	caggo	ccaq	c 1718	
agacttg	agt ct	tgaggc	ссс а	ggcc	ctage	g at	cat	acc	cag	agcc	act a	acctt	tgto	c 1778	
aggcctg															
tggccct			-		teett	tt:	cta	ectt	ttt	ttet	ete d	etaag	gacac		
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<210> SEQ ID NO 38 <211> LENGTH: 340 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

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Leu	Val	Ser 35	Gly	Leu	Glu	Val	Val 40	Gly	Arg	V al	Gln	Met 45	Arg	Thr	Arg
Arg	Thr 50	Leu	Arg	Gly	Нів	Leu 55	Ala	Lув	Ile	Tyr	Ala 60	Met	His	Trp	Ala
Thr 65	Asp	ser	Lys	Leu	Leu 70	Val	ser	Ala	ser	Gln 75	Asp	Gly	Lys	Leu	Ile 80
Va1	Trp	Asp	Ser	Tyr 85	Thr	Thr	Asn	Lys	Val 90	His	Ala	Ile	Pro	Leu 95	Arg
Ser	Ser	Trp	Val 100	Met	Thr	Сув	Ala	Tyr 105	Ala	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asn 110	Phe	Val
Ala	Cys	Gly 115	Gly	Leu	Asp	Asn	Met 120	Сув	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Asn 125	Leu	Lys	Ser
Arg	Glu 130	Gly	Asn	Val	Lys	Val 135	Ser	Arg	Glu	Leu	Ser 140	Ala	His	Thr	Gly
Tyr 145	Leu	Ser	Сув	Сув	Arg 150	Phe	Leu	Asp	Asp	Asn 155	Asn	Ile	Va1	Thr	Ser 160
Ser	Gly	Asp	Thr	Thr 165	Сув	Ala	Leu	Trp	А вр 170	Ile	Glu	Thr	Gly	Gln 175	Gln
Lys	Thr	Val	Phe 180	Val	Gly	His	Thr	Gly 185	Asp	Сув	Met	Ser	Leu 190	Ala	Val
Ser	Pro	Авр 195	Phe	Asn	Leu	Phe	11e 200	Ser	Gly	Ala	Сує	Авр 205	Ala	Ser	Ala
Lys	Leu 210	Trp	Asp	Val	Arg	Glu 215	Gly	Thr	Сув	Arg	Gln 220	Thr	Phe	Thr	Gly
His 225	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asn 230	Ala	Ile	Сув	Phe	Phe 235	Pro	Asn	Gly	Glu	Ala 240
Ile	Сув	Thr	Gly	Ser 245	Asp	Авр	Ala	Ser	С у в 250	Arg	Leu	Phe	Авр	Leu 255	Arg
Ala	Asp	Gln	Glu 260	Leu	Ile	Сув	Phe	Ser 265	His	Glu	Ser	Ile	11e 270	Сув	Gly
Ile	Thr	Ser 275	Val	Ala	Phe	Ser	Leu 280	Ser	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu 285	Phe	Ala	Gly
Tyr	Авр 290	Авр	Phe	Asn	Сув	Asn 295	Val	Trp	Авр	Ser	Met 300	Lув	Ser	Glu	Arg
Val 305	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ser	Gly 310	His	Asp	Asn	Arg	Val 315	Ser	Сув	Leu	Gly	Val 320
Thr	Ala	Asp	Gly	Met 325	Ala	Val	Ala	Thr	Gly 330	Ser	Trp	Asp	Ser	Phe 335	Leu
Lys	Ile	Trp	Asn 340												
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		· - P				,									

Met Gly Glu Met Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln Glu Ala Glu Gln Leu Lys Lys

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caaccaaagg cataagaact aggagctgct gacatttcaa t atg aag ggc aac tcc $$\tt Met\ Lys\ Gly\ Asn\ Ser\ 1\ 5\ 5$	176
acc ctt gcc act act agc aaa aac att acc agc ggt ctt cac ttc ggg Thr Leu Ala Thr Thr Ser Lys Asn Ile Thr Ser Gly Leu His Phe Gly 10 15 20	224
ctt gtg aac atc tct ggc aac aat gag tct acc ttg aac tgt tca cag Leu Val Asn Ile Ser Gly Asn Asn Glu Ser Thr Leu Asn Cys Ser Gln 25 30 35	272
aaa cca tca qat aaq cat tta qat gca att cct att ctt tac tac att Lys Pro Ser Asp Lys His Leu Asp Ala Ile Pro Ile Leu Tyr Tyr Ile $$40$$	320
ata ttt gta att gga ttt ctg gtc aat att gtc gtg gtt aca ctg ttt Ile Phe Val Ile Gly Phe Leu Val Asn Ile Val Val Val Thr Leu Phe $55 \\$ 60	368
tgt tgt caa aag ggt cot aaa aag gtt tot agc ata tac atc ttc aac Cys Cys Gln Lys Gly Pro Lys Lys Val Ser Ser Ile Tyr Ile Phe Asn 70 85	416
ctc gct gtg gct gat tta ctc ctt ttg gct act ctt cct cta tgg gca Leu Ala Val Ala Asp Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Thr Leu Pro Leu Trp Ala 90 95 100	464
acc tat tat tot tat aga tat gac tgg ctc ttt gga cct gtg atg tgc Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Tyr Arg Tyr Aep Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Val Met Cys $105 \hspace{1.5cm} 110 \hspace{1.5cm} 115$	512
aaa gtt ttt ggt tct ttt ctt acc ctg aac atg ttt gca agc att ttt Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Leu Asn Met Phe Ala Ser Ile Phe 120 125	560
ttt atc acc tgc atg agt gtt gat agg tac caa tct gtc atc tac ccc Phe Ile Thr Cys Met Ser Val Asp Arg Tyr Gln Ser Val Ile Tyr Pro $135 \\ 140 \\ 145$	608
ttt otg tot oaa aga aga aat ooc tgg oaa goa tot tat ata gtt ooc Phe Leu Ser Gln Arg Arg Arn Pro Trp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Val Pro 150 166	656
ctt gtt tgg tgt atg gcc tgt ttg tcc tca ttg cca aca ttt tat ttt Leu Val Trp Cys Met λ la Cys Leu Ser Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe Tyr Phe 170 175	704
cga gac gtc aga acc att gaa tac tta gga gtg aat gct tgc att atg Arg Asp Val Arg Thr Ile Glu Tyr Leu Gly Val Asn Ala Cys Ile Met 185 190 195	752
got tto coa cot gag aaa tat goo caa tgg toa got ggg att goo tta Ala Phe Pro Pro Glu Lys Tyr Ala Gln Trp Ser Ala Gly Ile Ala Leu 200 205 210	800
atg aaa aat atc ctt ggt ttt att atc cct tta ata ttc ata gca aca Met Lys Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ile Pro Leu Ile Phe Ile Ala Thr 215 220 225	848
tgc tat ttt gga att aga aaa cac tta ctg aag acg aat agc tat ggg Cys Tyr Phe Gly Ile Arg Lys His Leu Leu Lys Thr Aen Ser Tyr Gly 230 245	896
aag aac agg ata acc cgt gac caa gtc ctg aag atg gca gct gct gtt Lys Asn Arg Ile Thr Arg Asp Gln Val Leu Lys Met Ala Ala Ala Val 250 255	944
gtt ctg gcc ttc atc att tgg tgc ctt ccc ttc cat gtt ctg acc ttc	992

Val Leu Ala Phe Ile Ile Trp Cys Leu Pro Phe His Val Leu Thr Phe $265 \hspace{1cm} 270 \hspace{1cm} 275$	
ctg gat gct ctg gcc tgg atg ggt gtc att aat agc tgc gaa gtt ata Leu Asp Ala Leu Ala Trp Met Gly Val Ile Asn Ser Cys Glu Val Ile 280 285 290	1040
gca gtc att gac ctg gca ctt cct ttt gcc atc ctc ttg gga ttc acc Ala Val Ile Asp Leu Ala Leu Pro Phe Ala Ile Leu Leu Gly Phe Thr 295 300 305	1088
aac agc tgc gtt aat ccg ttt ctg tat tgt ttt gtt gga aac cgg ttc Asn Ser Cys Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Tyr Cys Phe Val Gly Asn Arg Phe 310 315 320 325	1136
caa cag aag ete ege agt gtg ttt agg gtt eea att act tgg ete eaa Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Ser Val Phe Arg Val Pro Ile Thr Trp Leu Gln 330 335 340	1184
ggg aaa aga gag agt atg tot tgo ogg aaa ago agt tot ott aga gaa Gly Lys Arg Glu Ser Met Ser Cys Arg Lys Ser Ser Ser Leu Arg Glu 345 350 355	1232
atg gag acc ttt gtg tct taa acggagagca aaatgcatgt aatcaacatg Met Glu Thr Phe Val Ser \star	1283
gctacttgct ttgaggctca ccagaattat ttttaagtgg ttttaataaa ataataaaat	1343
ttcccctaat cttttctgaa tcttctgaaa ccaaatgtaa ctatgtttat cgtccagtga	1403
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actetttaac ttqtaataaa coottaactg goataggaaa tggtatocag aatggaattt	2243
tgctacatgg ggtctgggtg ggggcaaaga gacccagtca attacatgtt tggtaccaag	2303
aaaggaacct gtcagggcag tacaatgtga ctttgaaaat atataccgtg ggggtagttt	2363
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<210> SEQ ID NO 40 <211> LENGTH: 363	

<211> LENGTH: 363
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

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Leu	Asn	Сув 35	Ser	Gln	Lys	Pro	Ser 40	Asp	Lys	His	Leu	Asp 45	Ala	Ile	Pro
Ile	Leu 50	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Phe 55	Val	Ile	Gly	Phe	Leu 60	Val	Asn	Ile	Val
Val 65	Val	Thr	Leu	Phe	С у в 70	Сув	Gln	Lys	Gly	Pro 75	Lys	Lys	Val	Ser	Ser 80
Ile	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Asn 85	Leu	Ala	Val	Ala	А вр 90	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala 95	Thr
Leu	Pro	Leu	Trp 100	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Ser 105	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Trp 110	Leu	Phe
Gly	Pro	Val 115	Met	Сув	Lys	Val	Phe 120	Gly	Ser	Phe	Leu	Thr 125	Leu	Asn	Met
Phe	Ala 130	Ser	Ile	Phe	Phe	Ile 135	Thr	Сув	Met	Ser	Val 140	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Gln
Ser 145	Val	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Phe 150	Leu	Ser	Gln	Arq	Arg 155	Asn	Pro	Trp	Gln	Ala 160
	Tyr			165					170					175	
Pro	Thr	Phe	Tyr 180	Phe	Arg	Авр	Val	Arg 185	Thr	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Leu 190	Gly	Val
Asn	Ala	Сув 195	Ile	Met	Ala	Phe	Pro 200	Pro	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ala 205	Gln	Trp	Ser
Ala	Gly 210	Ile	Ala	Leu	Met	Lys 215	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	Phe 220	Ile	Ile	Pro	Leu
225	Phe				230					235					240
	Asn			245					250					255	
Met	Ala	Ala	Ala 260	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Phe 265	Ile	Ile	Trp	Сув	Leu 270	Pro	Phe
	Val	275					280					285			
Ser	С у в 290	Glu	Val	Ile	Ala	Val 295	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ala	Leu 300	Pro	Phe	Ala	Ile
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Val	Gly	Asn	Arg	Phe 325	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Arg 330	Ser	Val	Phe	Arg	Val 335	Pro
Ile	Thr	Trp	Leu 340	Gln	Gly	Lys	Arg	Glu 345	Ser	Met	Ser	Сув	Arg 350	Lys	Ser
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What is claimed:

- A method for detecting the presence or absence in a subject of at least one allelic variant of a polymorphic region of a gene associated with cardiovascular disease, comprising:
 - the step of detecting the presence or absence of an allelic variant of a polymorphic region of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene of the subject that
- is associated with high serum cholesterol or an allelic variant of a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene of the subject that is associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL).
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the allelic variant is of a polymorphic region of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.

- 3. The method of claim 1, further comprising detecting the presence or absence in a subject of least one allelic variant of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease.
- 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the other gene is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
- 5. The method of claim 2, wherein the polymorphic region is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
- 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the SNP is at position 2577 of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene sequence and the allelic variant is represented by an A nucleotide in the sense strand or a T nucleotide in the corresponding position in the antisense strand.
- 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the detecting step is by a method selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay, restriction enzyme site analysis and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.
 - 8. The method of claim 6, further comprising:
 - (a) hybridizing a target nucleic acid comprising a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1)-encoding nucleic acid or fragment thereof with a nucleic acid primer that hybridizes adjacent to nucleotide 2577 of the GPI-1 gene;
 - (b) extending the nucleic acid primer using the target nucleic acid as a template; and
 - (c) determining the mass of the extended primer to identify the nucleotide present at position 2577, thereby determining the presence or absence of the allelic variant.
- 9. The method of claim 1, wherein the detecting step comprises mass spectrometry.
- 10. The method of claim 1, wherein the detecting step utilizes a signal moiety selected from the group consisting of: radioisotopes, enzymes, antigens, antibodies, spectrophotometric reagents, chemiluminescent reagents, fluorescent reagents and other light producing reagents.
- 11. The method of claim 8, wherein the nucleic acid primer is extended in the presence of at least one dideoxynucleotide.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the dideoxynucleotide is dideoxyguanosine (ddG).
- 13. The method of claim 8, wherein the primer is extended in the presence of at least two dideoxynucleotides and the dideoxynucleotides are dideoxyguanosine (ddG) and dideoxycytosine (ddC).
- 14. A method for indicating a predisposition to cardiovascular disease in a subject, comprising:
 - the step of detecting in a target nucleic acid obtained from the subject the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of polymorphic regions of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high serum cholesterol or at least one allelic variant of

- polymorphic regions of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low serum HDL wherein the presence of an allelic variant is indicative of a predisposition to cardiovascular disease compared to a subject who does not comprise the allelic variant.
- 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the allelic variant is of a polymorphic region of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the polymorphic region is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
- 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the SNP is at position 2577 of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene sequence and the allelic variant is represented by an A nucleotide in the sense strand or a T nucleotide in the corresponding position in the antisense strand.
- 18. The method of claim 14, wherein the detecting step is by a method selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay, restriction enzyme site analysis and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.
 - 19. The method of claim 17, further comprising:
 - (a) hybridizing a target nucleic acid comprising a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1)-encoding nucleic acid or fragment thereof with a nucleic acid primer that hybridizes adjacent to nucleotide 2577 of the GPI-1 genc;
 - (b) extending the nucleic acid primer using the target nucleic acid as a template; and
 - (c) determining the mass of the extended primer to identify the nucleotide present at position 2577, thereby determining the presence or absence of the allelic variant.
- 20. The method of claim 14, wherein the detecting step comprises mass spectrometry.
- 21. The method of claim 14, wherein the detecting step utilizes a signal moiety selected from the group consisting of: radioisotopes, enzymes, antigens, antibodies, spectrophotometric reagents, chemiluminescent reagents, fluorescent reagents and other light producing reagents.
- 22. The method of claim 14, further comprising detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of polymorphic regions of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease, wherein the presence of the two allelic variants is associated with a predisposition to cardiovascular disease compared to a subject who does not comprise the combination of allelic variants.
- 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the other gene is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
- 24. The method of claim 22, wherein the two allelic variants are of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene and the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.

- 25. A method of screening for biologically active agents that modulate serum high density lipoprotein (HDL), comprising:
 - (a) combining a candidate agent with a cell comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low levels of serum HDL and operably linked to a promoter such that the nucleotide sequence is expressed as a GPI-1 protein in the cell; and
 - (b) determining the affect of the agent upon the expression and/or activity of the GPI-1 protein.
- 26. A method of screening for biologically active agents that modulate serum high density lipoprotein (HDL), comprising:
 - (a) combining a candidate agent with a transgenic mouse comprising a transgenic nucleotide sequence stably integrated into the genome of the mouse encoding an allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low levels of serum HDL operably linked to a promoter, wherein the transgenic nucleotide sequence is expressed and the transgenic animal develops a low level of serum HDL; and
 - (b) determining the affect of the agent upon the serum HDL level.
- 27. The method of claim 25, wherein the allelic variant is at position 2577 of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 28. The method of claim 26, wherein the allelic variant is at position 2577 of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 29. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a cardiovascular drug, comprising:
 - detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene of the subject associated with high serum cholesterol or at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene of the subject associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL);

wherein the presence of at least one allelic variant is indicative of a positive response.

- 30. The method of claim 29, wherein the allelic variant is of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 31. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a biologically active agent that modulates serum high density lipoprotein (HDL), comprising:
 - detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene of the subject associated with low HDI; wherein the presence of an allelic variant is indicative of a positive response.
- 32. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a biologically active agent that modulates serum high density lipoprotein (HDL) levels, comprising:
 - (a) detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low HDL of the subject; and

- (b) detecting the presence or absence of an allelic variant in at least one other gene of subject associated with cardiovascular disease, wherein the presence of both allelic variants is indicative of a positive response.
- 33. The method of claim 31, wherein the allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene is at position 2577.
- 34. The method of claims 32, wherein the allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene is at position 2577.
- 35. The method of claim 32, wherein the other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B); cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type I receptor gene.
- 36. A primer or probe that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a cytochrome C oxidas subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high serum cholesterol in combination with a primer or probe that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low HDL.
- 37. The primers or probes of claim 36, further comprising primers or probes that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease.
- 38. The primers or probes of claim 36, wherein the polymorphic region of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene comprises nucleotide 86 of the coding strand and the polymorphic region of the N-acetylglu-cosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene comprises nucleotide 2577.
- 39. The primers or probes of claim 37, wherein the other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein B (APO B4); apolipoprotein E (APO E4); apolipoprotein E (APO E5); apolipoprotein E (APO E7); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
- 40. A kit for indicating whether a subject has a predisposition to developing cardiovascular disease, comprising:
 - (a) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL).
- 41. The kit of claim 40 further comprising instructions for use.
- **42**. The kit of claim 40, wherein the polymorphic region comprises nucleotide 2577 of the coding strand.
- 43. A kit for indicating whether a subject has a predisposition to developing cardiovascular disease, comprising:

- (a) at least one probe or primer which specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL); and
- (b) at least one probe or primer which specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease.
- 44. The kit of claim 43, further comprising instructions for use.
- 45. The kit of claim 43, wherein the other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B); cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO B); apolipoprotein E (APO B); apolipoprotein E (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
- 46. A method of diagnosing a predisposition to cardiovascular disease in a human, said method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) obtaining a biological sample from the human;
 - (b) isolating DNA from the biological sample; and
 - (c) detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene in the DNA.
- 47. The method of claim 46, wherein at least one variant is a G to A transversion at position 2577 of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 48. A method of determining a response of a human to a cardiovascular drug, said method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) obtaining a biological sample from the human;
 - (b) isolating DNA from the biological sample; and
 - (c) detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene in the DNA or at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene in the DNA.

- 49. The method of claim 46, wherein the detecting step is performed by an assay selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation, restriction enzyme site analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.
- 50. The method of claim 48, wherein the detecting step is performed by an assay selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation, restriction enzyme site analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.
- **51**. A microarray comprising a nucleic acid having a sequence of a polymorphic region from a human N-acetyl-glucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 52. The microarray of claim 51, wherein the polymorphic region comprises a locus selected from the group consisting of position 2577 of the human N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene, position 2829 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 2839 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 2289 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 1938 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 1563 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 2656 of the human GPI-1 gene, and position 2664 of the human GPI-1 gene.
- 53. The microarray of claim 52, wherein the polymorphic region comprises position 2577 of the human N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
 - 54. A kit comprising:
 - (a) at least one probe specific for a polymorphic region of a human gene selected from the group consisting of cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B); N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1); cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene; and
 - (b) instructions for use.

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